

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public law 694--77th Congress

Chapter 543--2d Session

P. R. 6217

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Digest of Public Law 694	1
Index and Summary of History on H. R. 6217	1

CLASSIFICATION ACT AMENDMENTS FOR SUBPROFESSIONAL AND CUSTODIAL SERVICES. Amends the Classification Act so as to provide for a Subprofessional Service with minimum entrance salary of \$1,200, and a Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Service with minimum entrance salary of \$720. Adjusts higher grades in these Services accordingly.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 6217

December 12, 1941	H. R. 6217 was introduced by Rep. Ramspeck and was referred to the House Committee on Civil Service. Print of the bill as introduced.
December 16, 1941	Hearings: House, H. R. 6217.
December 22, 1941	S. 2150 was introduced by Senator Mead and was referred to the Senate Committee on Civil Service. Print of the bill as introduced.
December 23, 1941	House Committee reported H. R. 6217 with amendments. House Report 1557. Print of the bill as reported.
January 19, 1942	H. R. 6217 was discussed in the House and passed over on objection.
February 2, 1942	H. R. 6217 was passed over without objection.
March 16, 1942	H. R. 6217 was passed over on objection.
June 25, 1942	House Rules Committee reported H. Res. 510 for the consideration of H. R. 6217.
July 1, 1942	H. R. 6217 was debated and passed the House with amendments.
July 2, 1942	H. R. 6217 was referred to the Senate and placed on the calendar. Print of the bill as referred. S. 2150 was reported by the Senate Committee with an amendment. Senate Report 1535. Print of the bill as reported.
July 23, 1942	H. R. 6217 was debated in the Senate. Language of S. 2150 was substituted for H. R. 6217.
July 27, 1942	S. 2150 was debated and passed the Senate without amendment.
August 1, 1942	Approved. Public Law 694.

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6217



IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 12, 1941

Mr. RAMSPECK introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Civil Service

A BILL

To amend section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended,
4 is hereby further amended to change the salary rates and
5 definitions of certain grades therein, and the title and defini-
6 tion of the custodial service to read as follows:

7 “PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICE

8 “Grade 6 (new) in this service, which may be referred
9 to as the principal professional grade, shall include all classes
10 of positions the duties of which are to serve directly under
11 the associate and alternate head of a bureau or commensurate

1 organization, allocated to grade 7 in this service, as the head
2 of a professional or scientific division (or similar organiza-
3 tional unit commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus
4 of executive departments), where the position, considering
5 the kind and extent of responsibilities vested in it, and the
6 scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities
7 administered is of a high order among the whole group of
8 heads of such professional or scientific divisions of the Govern-
9 ment; or to perform individually or with trained assistants
10 professional or scientific work of equal difficulty, and respon-
11 sibility.

12 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
13 grade shall be \$5,400, \$5,600, \$5,800, \$6,000, and \$6,200,
14 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

15 “Grade 7 (new) in this service, which may be referred
16 to as the head professional grade, shall include all classes of
17 positions the duties of which are to serve as the associate and
18 alternate head of a professional or scientific bureau (or simi-
19 lar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of
20 executive departments) where such head position is allo-
21 cated to grade 8 of this service, and where responsibilities
22 covering the full scope of the organization’s activities are
23 vested in the associate’s position; or to serve directly under
24 the head of a bureau or commensurate organization, allo-
25 cated to grade 8 in this service, as the head of a professional

1 or scientific division (or similar organizational unit com-
 2 mensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive
 3 departments), where the position, considering the kind, and
 4 extent of responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, com-
 5 plexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered,
 6 is of a high order among the whole group of heads of such
 7 professional or scientific divisions of the Government; or to
 8 serve directly under the associate and alternate head of a
 9 bureau or commensurate organization, allocated to grade 8 in
 10 this service, as the head of a professional or scientific division
 11 (or similar organizational unit commensurate with first sub-
 12 divisions of bureaus of executive departments), where the
 13 position, considering the foregoing work factors, is of a very
 14 high order among the whole group of heads of such profes-
 15 sional or scientific divisions of the Government; or to per-
 16 form individually or with trained assistants professional or
 17 scientific work of equal difficulty and responsibility requiring
 18 professional or scientific training and experience which has
 19 demonstrated leadership and important attainments in pro-
 20 fessional or scientific research, practice, or administration.

21 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
 22 grade shall be \$6,200, \$6,400, \$6,600, \$6,800, and \$7,000,
 23 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

24 “Grade 8 (new) in this service, which may be referred
 25 to as the chief professional grade, shall include all classes

1 of positions the duties of which are to serve as head of
2 a professional or scientific bureau (or similar organization
3 commensurate with first subdivisions of executive depart-
4 ments), where the position, considering the kind and extent
5 of the responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity,
6 and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is of a
7 high order among the whole group of heads of such profes-
8 sional or scientific bureaus or organizations of the Govern-
9 ment; or to serve as the associate and alternate head of a
10 professional or scientific bureau (or similar organization
11 commensurate with first subdivisions of executive depart-
12 ments) where such head position is allocated to grade 9 of
13 this service, and where responsibilities covering the full scope
14 of the organization's activities are vested in the associate's
15 position; or to serve directly under the head of a bureau or
16 commensurate organization, allocated to grade 9 in this serv-
17 ice, as the head of a professional or scientific division (or
18 similar organizational unit commensurate with first subdivi-
19 sions of bureaus of executive departments), where the posi-
20 tion, considering the kind and extent of responsibilities vested
21 in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of
22 the activities administered, is of a very high order among the
23 whole group of heads of such professional or scientific divisions
24 of the Government; or to serve directly under the associate
25 and alternate head of a bureau or commensurate organization,

1 allocated to grade 9 in this service, as the head of a pro-
2 fessional or scientific division (or similar organizational unit
3 commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive
4 departments), where the position, considering the foregoing
5 work factors, is exceptional and outstanding among the whole
6 group of heads of such professional or scientific divisions of the
7 Government; or to perform individually or with trained assist-
8 ants professional or scientific work of equal difficulty and
9 responsibility requiring extended professional or scientific
10 training and experience which has demonstrated leadership
11 and marked attainments in professional or scientific research,
12 practice, or administration; or to serve intermittently or part
13 time as consulting specialist on difficult and important pro-
14 fessional or scientific problems or policies.

15 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
16 grade shall be \$7,000, \$7,250, \$7,500, \$7,750, and \$8,000,
17 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

18 “Grade 9 (new) in this service, which may be referred
19 to as the senior chief professional grade, shall include all
20 classes of positions the duties of which are to serve as head
21 of a professional or scientific bureau (or similar organization
22 commensurate with first subdivisions of executive depart-
23 ments), where the position, considering the kind, and extent
24 of the responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity,
25 and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is of a

1 very high order among the whole group of heads of such
2 professional or scientific bureaus or organizations of the Gov-
3 ernment; or to serve as the associate and alternate head of a
4 professional or scientific bureau (or similar organization com-
5 mensurate with first subdivisions of executive departments)
6 where such head position is allocated to grade 10 of this
7 service, and where responsibilities covering the full scope of
8 the organization's activities are vested in the associate's posi-
9 tion; or to serve directly under the head of a bureau or
10 commensurate organization, allocated to grade 10 in this
11 service, as the head of a professional or scientific division (or
12 similar organizational unit commensurate with first subdivi-
13 sions of bureaus of executive departments), where the posi-
14 tion, considering the kind, and extent of responsibilities vested
15 in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of
16 the activities administered, is exceptional and outstanding
17 among the whole group of heads of such professional or
18 scientific divisions of the Government; or to perform indi-
19 vidually or with trained assistants professional or scientific
20 work of equal difficulty and responsibility requiring extended
21 professional or scientific training and experience which has
22 demonstrated leadership and exceptional attainments in pro-
23 fessional or scientific research, practice, or administration;
24 or to serve intermittently or part-time as professional con-

1 sultant and to furnish for final executive action expert critical
2 advice on exceptionally difficult and important professional or
3 scientific problems or policies.

4 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
5 grade shall be \$8,000, \$8,250, \$8,500, \$8,750, and \$9,000,
6 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

7 “Grade 10 (new) in this service, which may be re-
8 ferred to as the special professional grade, shall include all
9 classes of positions the duties of which are to serve as head
10 of a professional or scientific bureau (or similar organization
11 commensurate with first subdivisions of executive depart-
12 ments), where the position, considering the kind and extent
13 of the responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complex-
14 ity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered,
15 is exceptional and outstanding among the whole group of
16 heads of such professional or scientific bureaus or organi-
17 zations of the Government; or to serve intermittently or
18 part time as professional consultant and to furnish for final
19 executive action expert authoritative advice on the most
20 novel and unusually difficult and important professional or
21 scientific problems or policies.

22 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
23 grade shall be \$9,000, \$9,250, \$9,500, \$9,750, and \$10,000,
24 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

1 "SUBPROFESSIONAL SERVICE

2 "Grade 1: The annual rates of compensation for posi-
3 tions in this grade shall be \$1,200, \$1,260, \$1,320, \$1,380,
4 \$1,440, \$1,500, and \$1,560.

5 "Grade 2: The annual rates of compensation for posi-
6 tions in this grade shall be \$1,200, \$1,260, \$1,320, \$1,380,
7 \$1,560, \$1,620, and \$1,680.

8 "CLERICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND FISCAL SERVICE

9 "Grade 13 (new) in this service, which may be re-
10 ferred to as the chief administrative grade, shall include all
11 classes of positions the duties of which are to serve directly
12 under the associate and alternate head of a bureau or com-
13 mensurate organization, allocated to grade 14 in this serv-
14 ice, as the head of a division (or similar organizational unit
15 commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of execu-
16 tive departments), where the position, considering the kind
17 and extent of responsibilities vested in it, and the scope,
18 complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities admin-
19 istered, is of a high order among the whole group of heads
20 of such divisions of the Government; or to perform in-
21 dividually or with trained assistants specialized, fiscal, or
22 administrative work of equal difficulty and responsibility.

23 "The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
24 grade shall be \$5,400, \$5,600, \$5,800, \$6,000, and \$6,200,
25 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

1 “Grade 14 (new) in this service, which may be referred
2 to as the executive grade, shall include all classes of positions
3 the duties of which are to serve as associate and alternate
4 head of a bureau (or similar organization commensurate with
5 first subdivisions of executive departments) where such head
6 position is allocated to grade 15 of this service, and where
7 responsibilities covering the full scope of the organization’s
8 activities are vested in the associate’s position; or to serve
9 directly under the head of a bureau or commensurate or-
10 ganization, allocated to grade 15 in this service, as the head
11 of a division (or similar organizational unit commensurate
12 with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments),
13 where the position, considering the kind, and extent of
14 responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and
15 degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is of a high
16 order among the whole group of heads of such divisions of
17 the Government; or to serve directly under the associate
18 and alternate head of a bureau or commensurate organiza-
19 tion, allocated to grade 15 in this service, as the head of a
20 division (or similar organizational unit commensurate with
21 first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments),
22 where the position, considering the foregoing work factors,
23 is of a very high order among the whole group of heads of
24 such divisions of the Government; or to perform individually
25 or with trained assistants specialized, fiscal, or administra-

1 tive work of equal difficulty and responsibility requiring
2 training and experience which has demonstrated leadership
3 and important attainments in specialized, fiscal, or adminis-
4 trative work.

5 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
6 grade shall be \$6,200, \$6,400, \$6,600, \$6,800, and \$7,000.

7 “Grade 15 (new) in this service, which may be referred
8 to as the senior executive grade, shall include all classes of
9 positions, the duties of which are to serve, in case professional
10 or scientific training is not required, as head of a bureau
11 (or similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions
12 of executive departments), where the position, considering the
13 kind, and extent of the responsibilities vested in it, and the
14 scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities
15 administered, is of a high order among the whole group of
16 heads of such bureaus or organizations of the Government;
17 or to serve as associate and alternate head of a bureau (or
18 similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of
19 executive departments) where such head position is allocated
20 to grade 16 of this service, and where responsibilities covering
21 the full scope of the organization’s activities are vested in the
22 associate’s position; or to serve directly under the head of a
23 bureau or commensurate organization, allocated to grade 16
24 in this service, as the head of a division (or similar organi-
25 zational unit commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus

1 of executive departments), where the position, considering
2 the kind, and extent of responsibilities vested in it, and the
3 scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities ad-
4 ministered, is of a very high order among the whole group of
5 heads of such divisions of the Government; or to serve directly
6 under the associate and alternate head of a bureau or com-
7 mensurate organization, allocated to grade 16 in this service,
8 as the head of a division (or similar organizational unit com-
9 mensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive de-
10 partments), where the position, considering the foregoing
11 work factors, is exceptional and outstanding among the whole
12 group of heads of such divisions of the Government; or to
13 perform individually or with trained assistants specialized,
14 fiscal, or administrative work of equal difficulty and responsi-
15 bility requiring extended training and experience which has
16 demonstrated leadership and marked attainments in special-
17 ized, fiscal, or administrative work; or to serve intermittently
18 or part time as consulting specialist on difficult and important
19 specialized, administrative, or fiscal problems or policies.

20 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
21 grade shall be \$7,000, \$7,250, \$7,500, \$7,750, and \$8,000,
22 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

23 “Grade 16 (new) in this service, which may be referred
24 to as the principal executive grade, shall include all classes
25 of positions, the duties of which are to serve, in case pro-

1 fessional or scientific training is not required, as head of a
2 bureau (or similar organization commensurate with first
3 subdivisions of executive departments), where the position,
4 considering the kind, and extent of the responsibilities vested
5 in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the
6 activities administered, is of a very high order among the
7 whole group of heads of such bureaus or organizations of the
8 Government; or to serve as associate and alternate head of
9 a bureau (or similar organization commensurate with first
10 subdivisions of executive departments) where such head posi-
11 tion is allocated to grade 17 of this service, and where re-
12 sponsibilities covering the full scope of the organization's
13 activities are vested in the associate's position; or to serve
14 directly under the head of a bureau or commensurate organi-
15 zation, allocated to grade 17 in this service, as the head of a
16 division (or similar organizational unit commensurate with
17 first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments), where
18 the position, considering the kind, and extent of responsibili-
19 ties vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of
20 difficulty of the activities administered, is exceptional and out-
21 standing among the whole group of heads of such divisions of
22 the Government; or to perform individually or with trained
23 assistants specialized, fiscal, or administrative work of equal
24 difficulty and responsibility requiring extended training and
25 experience which has demonstrated leadership and excep-

1 tional attainments in specialized, fiscal, or administrative
2 work; or to serve intermittently or part time as consultant
3 and to furnish for final executive action expert critical advice
4 on exceptionally difficult and important specialized, adminis-
5 trative, or fiscal problems or policies.

6 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
7 grade shall be \$8,000, \$8,250, \$8,500, \$8,750, and \$9,000,
8 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

9 “Grade 17 (new) in this service, which may be referred
10 to as the special executive grade, shall include all classes of
11 positions the duties of which are to serve, in case professional
12 or scientific training is not required, as head of a bureau (or
13 similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of
14 executive departments), where the position, considering the
15 kind, and extent of the responsibilities vested in it, and the
16 scope, complexity and degree of difficulty of the activities
17 administered, is exceptional and outstanding among the whole
18 group of heads of such bureaus or organizations of the Gov-
19 ernment; or to serve intermittently or part time as con-
20 sultant and to furnish for final executive action expert authori-
21 tative advice on the most novel and unusually difficult and
22 important specialized, administrative, or fiscal problems or
23 policies.

24 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this

1 grade shall be \$9,000, \$9,250, \$9,500, \$9,750, and \$10,000,
2 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

3 "CRAFTS, PROTECTIVE, AND CUSTODIAL SERVICE

4 "The crafts, protective, and custodial service shall in-
5 clude all classes of positions the duties of which are to super-
6 vise or perform the work of an apprentice, helper, or jour-
7 neyman in a recognized trade or craft, or other skilled me-
8 chanical craft, or the work of an unskilled or skilled laborer,
9 or police or fire protection work, or domestic or other manual
10 or mechanical work involved in the protection, operation,
11 or maintenance of public buildings, premises, and equip-
12 ment; the transportation of public officers, employees, and
13 property; the transmission of official papers; the guarding
14 of persons in the custody of the Government, and caring for
15 their domestic needs and those of persons in the employ or
16 care of the Government.

17 "Grade 1 in this service, which may be referred to as the
18 junior messenger grade, shall include all classes of positions,
19 the duties of which are to run errands, to check parcels, or
20 to perform other light manual or mechanical tasks with
21 little or no responsibility.

22 "The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
23 grade shall be \$720, \$780, \$840, \$900, and \$960.

24 "Grade 2 in this service, which may be referred to as
25 the office-laborer grade, shall include all classes of positions

1 the duties of which are to handle desks, mail sacks, and
2 other heavy objects, and to perform similar work ordinarily
3 required of unskilled laborers; to operate elevators; to clean
4 office rooms; or to perform other work of similar character.

5 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
6 grade shall be \$1,200, \$1,260, \$1,320, \$1,380, \$1,440, and
7 \$1,500: *Provided*, That charwomen working part time be
8 paid at the rate of 55 cents an hour, and head charwomen at
9 the rate of 60 cents an hour.

10 “Grade 3 in this service, which may be referred to as
11 the minor crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include
12 all classes of positions the duties of which are to perform,
13 under immediate supervision, custodial, or manual office work
14 with some degree of responsibility, such as operating paper-
15 cutting, canceling, envelope-opening, or envelope-sealing ma-
16 chines; firing and keeping up steam in boilers used for
17 heating purposes in office buildings, cleaning boilers, and
18 oiling machinery and related apparatus; operating passenger
19 or freight automobiles; packing goods for shipment; super-
20 vising a large group of charwomen; running errands and
21 doing light manual or mechanical tasks with some responsi-
22 bility; carrying important documents from one office to
23 another; or attending the door and private office of a depart-
24 ment head or other public officer.

25 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this

1 grade shall be \$1,320, \$1,380, \$1,440, \$1,500, \$1,560, and
2 \$1,620.

3 “Grade 4 in this service, which may be referred to as
4 the under crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include
5 all classes of positions the duties of which are to perform,
6 under general supervision, custodial work of a responsible
7 character, such as guarding office or storage buildings; super-
8 vising a small force of unskilled laborers; firing and keeping
9 up steam in heating apparatus and operating the boilers and
10 other equipment used for heating purposes; or performing
11 general, semimechanical, new, or repair work requiring some
12 skill with hand tools.

13 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
14 grade shall be \$1,500, \$1,560, \$1,620, \$1,680, \$1,740,
15 \$1,800, and \$1,860.

16 “Grade 5 in this service, which may be referred to as the
17 junior crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include
18 all classes of positions the duties of which are to directly
19 supervise a small detachment of watchmen or building guards;
20 to supervise the operation and maintenance of a small heat-
21 ing plant and its auxiliary equipment; or to perform other
22 work of similar character.

23 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
24 grade shall be \$1,680, \$1,740, \$1,800, \$1,860, \$1,920,
25 \$1,980, and \$2,040.

1 “Grade 6 in this service, which may be referred to as
2 the assistant crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall in-
3 clude all classes of positions the duties of which are to have
4 general supervision over a small force of watchmen or build-
5 ing guards, or to have direction of a considerable detachment
6 of such employees; to supervise a large force of unskilled
7 laborers; to repair office appliances; or to perform other work
8 of similar character.

9 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
10 grade shall be \$1,860, \$1,920, \$1,980, \$2,040, \$2,100,
11 \$2,160, and \$2,220.

12 “Grade 7 in this service, which may be referred to as the
13 main crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include all
14 classes of positions the duties of which are to supervise the
15 work of skilled mechanics; to supervise the operation and
16 maintenance of a large heating, lighting, and power plant and
17 all auxiliary mechanical and electrical devices and equip-
18 ment; to assist in the supervision of large forces of watch-
19 men and building guards, or to have general supervision over
20 smaller forces; or to perform other work of similar character.

21 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
22 grade shall be \$2,040, \$2,100, \$2,160, \$2,220, \$2,300,
23 \$2,400, and \$2,500.

24 “Grade 8 in this service, which may be referred to as the
25 senior crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include

1 all classes of positions the duties of which are to direct super-
2 visory and office assistants, mechanics, watchmen, elevator
3 conductors, laborers, janitors, messengers, and other em-
4 ployees engaged in the custody, maintenance, and protection
5 of a small building, or to assist in the direction of such em-
6 ployees when engaged in similar duties in a large building;
7 to have general supervision over large forces of watchmen
8 and building guards; or to perform other work of equal
9 difficulty and responsibility.

10 "The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
11 grade shall be \$2,200, \$2,300, \$2,400, \$2,500, \$2,600,
12 \$2,700, and \$2,800.

13 "Grade 9 in this service, which may be referred to as
14 the principal crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall
15 include all classes of positions the duties of which are to
16 direct supervisory and office assistants, mechanics, watch-
17 men, elevator conductors, laborers, janitors, messengers, and
18 other employees engaged in the custody, maintenance, and
19 protection of a large building, or to assist in the direction
20 of such employees when engaged in similar duties in a group
21 of buildings; or to perform other work of equal difficulty
22 and responsibility.

23 "The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
24 grade shall be \$2,500, \$2,600, \$2,700, \$2,800, \$2,900,
25 \$3,000, and \$3,100.

1 “Grade 10 in this service, which may be referred to as
2 the chief crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include
3 all classes of positions, the duties of which are to direct super-
4 visory and office assistants, mechanics, watchmen, elevator
5 conductors, laborers, janitors, messengers, and other em-
6 ployees engaged in the custody, maintenance, and protection
7 of a group of buildings; or to perform other work of equal
8 difficulty and responsibility.

9 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
10 grade shall be \$2,800, \$2,900, \$3,000, \$3,100, \$3,200,
11 \$3,300, and \$3,400.”

12 SEC. 2. Until such time as the provisions of title II of
13 the Act of November 26, 1940 (Public, Numbered 880,
14 Seventy-sixth Congress), become effective, the heads of the
15 several executive departments and independent establish-
16 ments having field positions in the grades affected by this
17 Act, the compensation of which is required to be fixed in
18 accordance with section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923,
19 as amended, are authorized and directed to adjust such com-
20 pensation to conform to the rates established for such grades
21 under this Act.

22 SEC. 3. In adjusting initially the rates of pay of em-
23 ployees affected by the provisions of this Act, the rules pre-
24 scribed by section 6 of the Classification Act of 1923, as
25 amended, shall govern: *Provided*, That existing allocations of

1 positions previously made by the Civil Service Commission
2 in the custodial service shall be used for initial pay-adjustment
3 purposes under this Act and shall remain in effect until
4 changed by the Civil Service Commission under provisions
5 of this Act: *Provided further*, That in the case of positions
6 subject to the allocation jurisdiction of the Civil Service Com-
7 mission, and allocable to new grades six, seven, eight, nine,
8 and ten of the professional and scientific service or new grades
9 thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen of the cleri-
10 cal, administrative, and fiscal service, no such position shall be
11 allocated to any of such new grades nor any incumbent paid
12 any increased rate under this Act, unless and until the posi-
13 tion concerned has been finally allocated to such grade by the
14 Civil Service Commission in accordance with the provisions
15 of this Act: *And provided further*, That nothing contained
16 in this Act shall operate to decrease the pay of any present
17 employee.

18 SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
19 such sums as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this
20 Act into effect.

21 SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect .

A BILL

To amend section 13 of the Classification Act
of 1923, as amended.

By Mr. RAMSPECK

DECEMBER 12, 1941

Referred to the Committee on the Civil Service



77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2150

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 22, 1941

Mr. MEAD introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Civil Service

A BILL

To amend section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended,
4 is hereby further amended to change the salary rates and
5 definitions of certain grades therein, and the title and defini-
6 tion of the custodial service to read as follows:

7 “PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICE

8 “Grade 6 (new) in this service, which may be referred
9 to as the principal professional grade, shall include all classes
10 of positions the duties of which are to serve directly under
11 the associate and alternate head of a bureau or commensurate

1 organization, allocated to grade 7 in this service, as the head
2 of a professional or scientific division (or similar organiza-
3 tional unit commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus
4 of executive departments), where the position, considering
5 the kind and extent of responsibilities vested in it, and the
6 scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities
7 administered is of a high order among the whole group of
8 heads of such professional or scientific divisions of the Govern-
9 ment; or to perform individually or with trained assistants
10 professional or scientific work of equal difficulty and respon-
11 sibility.

12 "The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
13 grade shall be \$5,400, \$5,600, \$5,800, \$6,000, and \$6,200,
14 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

15 "Grade 7 (new) in this service, which may be referred
16 to as the head professional grade, shall include all classes of
17 positions the duties of which are to serve as the associate and
18 alternate head of a professional or scientific bureau (or
19 similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of
20 executive departments) where such head position is allo-
21 cated to grade 8 of this service, and where responsibilities
22 covering the full scope of the organization's activities are
23 vested in the associate's position; or to serve directly under
24 the head of a bureau or commensurate organization, allo-
25 cated to grade 8 in this service, as the head of a professional

1 or scientific division (or similar organizational unit com-
2 mensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive
3 departments), where the position, considering the kind and
4 extent of responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, com-
5 plexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered,
6 is of a high order among the whole group of heads of such
7 professional or scientific divisions of the Government; or to
8 serve directly under the associate and alternate head of a
9 bureau or commensurate organization, allocated to grade 8 in
10 this service, as the head of a professional or scientific division
11 (or similar organizational unit commensurate with first sub-
12 divisions of bureaus of executive departments), where the
13 position, considering the foregoing work factors, is of a very
14 high order among the whole group of heads of such profes-
15 sional or scientific divisions of the Government; or to per-
16 form individually or with trained assistants professional or
17 scientific work of equal difficulty and responsibility requiring
18 professional or scientific training and experience which has
19 demonstrated leadership and important attainments in pro-
20 fessional or scientific research, practice, or administration.

21 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
22 grade shall be \$6,200, \$6,400, \$6,600, \$6,800, and \$7,000,
23 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

24 “Grade 8 (new) in this service, which may be referred
25 to as the chief professional grade, shall include all classes

1 of positions the duties of which are to serve as head of
2 a professional or scientific bureau (or similar organization
3 commensurate with first subdivisions of executive depart-
4 ments), where the position, considering the kind and extent
5 of the responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity,
6 and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is of a
7 high order among the whole group of heads of such profes-
8 sional or scientific bureaus or organizations of the Govern-
9 ment; or to serve as the associate and alternate head of a
10 professional or scientific bureau (or similar organization
11 commensurate with first subdivisions of executive depart-
12 ments) where such head position is allocated to grade 9 of
13 this service, and where responsibilities covering the full scope
14 of the organization's activities are vested in the associate's
15 position; or to serve directly under the head of a bureau or
16 commensurate organization, allocated to grade 9 in this serv-
17 ice, as the head of a professional or scientific division (or
18 similar organizational unit commensurate with first subdivi-
19 sions of bureaus of executive departments), where the posi-
20 tion, considering the kind and extent of responsibilities vested
21 in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of
22 the activities administered, is of a very high order among the
23 whole group of heads of such professional or scientific divisions
24 of the Government; or to serve directly under the associate
25 and alternate head of a bureau or commensurate organization,

1 allocated to grade 9 in this service, as the head of a pro-
2 fessional or scientific division (or similar organizational unit
3 commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive
4 departments), where the position, considering the foregoing
5 work factors, is exceptional and outstanding among the whole
6 group of heads of such professional or scientific divisions of the
7 Government; or to perform individually or with trained assist-
8 ants professional or scientific work of equal difficulty and
9 responsibility requiring extended professional or scientific
10 training and experience which has demonstrated leadership
11 and marked attainments in professional or scientific research,
12 practice, or administration; or to serve intermittently or part
13 time as consulting specialist on difficult and important pro-
14 fessional or scientific problems or policies.

15 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
16 grade shall be \$7,000, \$7,250, \$7,500, \$7,750, and \$8,000,
17 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

18 “Grade 9 (new) in this service, which may be referred
19 to as the senior chief professional grade, shall include all
20 classes of positions the duties of which are to serve as head
21 of a professional or scientific bureau (or similar organization
22 commensurate with first subdivisions of executive depart-
23 ments), where the position, considering the kind, and extent
24 of the responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity,
25 and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is of a

1 very high order among the whole group of heads of such
2 professional or scientific bureaus or organizations of the Gov-
3 ernment; or to serve as the associate and alternate head of a
4 professional or scientific bureau (or similar organization com-
5 mensurate with first subdivisions of executive departments)
6 where such head position is allocated to grade 10 of this
7 service, and where responsibilities covering the full scope of
8 the organization's activities are vested in the associate's posi-
9 tion; or to serve directly under the head of a bureau or
10 commensurate organization, allocated to grade 10 in this
11 service, as the head of a professional or scientific division (or
12 similar organizational unit commensurate with first subdi-
13 visions of bureaus of executive departments), where the posi-
14 tion, considering the kind, and extent of responsibilities vested
15 in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of
16 the activities administered, is exceptional and outstanding
17 among the whole group of heads of such professional or
18 scientific divisions of the Government; or to perform indi-
19 vidually or with trained assistants professional or scientific
20 work of equal difficulty and responsibility requiring extended
21 professional or scientific training and experience which has
22 demonstrated leadership and exceptional attainments in pro-
23 fessional or scientific research, practice, or administration;
24 or to serve intermittently or part-time as professional con-

1 sultant and to furnish for final executive action expert critical
2 advice on exceptionally difficult and important professional or
3 scientific problems or policies.

4 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
5 grade shall be \$8,000, \$8,250, \$8,500, \$8,750, and \$9,000,
6 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

7 “Grade 10 (new) in this service, which may be re-
8 ferred to as the special professional grade, shall include all
9 classes of positions the duties of which are to serve as head
10 of a professional or scientific bureau (or similar organization
11 commensurate with first subdivisions of executive depart-
12 ments), where the position, considering the kind and extent
13 of the responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complex-
14 ity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered,
15 is exceptional and outstanding among the whole group of
16 heads of such professional or scientific bureaus or organi-
17 zations of the Government; or to serve intermittently or
18 part time as professional consultant and to furnish for final
19 executive action expert authoritative advice on the most
20 novel and unusually difficult and important professional or
21 scientific problems or policies.

22 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
23 grade shall be \$9,000, \$9,250, \$9,500, \$9,750, and \$10,000,
24 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

1 "SUBPROFESSIONAL SERVICE

2 "Grade 1: The annual rates of compensation for posi-
3 tions in this grade shall be \$1,200, \$1,260, \$1,320, \$1,380,
4 \$1,440, \$1,500, and \$1,560.

5 "Grade 2: The annual rates of compensation for posi-
6 tions in this grade shall be \$1,200, \$1,260, \$1,320, \$1,380,
7 \$1,560, \$1,620, and \$1,680.

8 "CLERICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND FISCAL SERVICE

9 "Grade 13 (new) in this service, which may be re-
10 ferred to as the chief administrative grade, shall include all
11 classes of positions the duties of which are to serve directly
12 under the associate and alternate head of a bureau or com-
13 mensurate organization, allocated to grade 14 in this serv-
14 ice, as the head of a division (or similar organizational unit
15 commensurate with first subdivisions or bureaus of execu-
16 tive departments), where the position, considering the kind
17 and extent of responsibilities vested in it, and the scope,
18 complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities admin-
19 istered, is of a high order among the whole group of heads
20 of such divisions of the Government; or to perform in-
21 dividually or with trained assistants specialized, fiscal, or
22 administrative work of equal difficulty and responsibility.
23 "The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
24 grade shall be \$5,400, \$5,600, \$5,800, \$6,000, and \$6,200,
25 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

1 “Grade 14 (new) in this service, which may be referred
2 to as the executive grade, shall include all classes of positions
3 the duties of which are to serve as associate and alternate
4 head of a bureau (or similar organization commensurate with
5 first subdivisions of executive departments) where such head
6 position is allocated to grade 15 of this service, and where
7 responsibilities covering the full scope of the organization’s
8 activities are vested in the associate’s position; or to serve
9 directly under the head of a bureau or commensurate or-
10 ganization, allocated to grade 15 in this service, as the head
11 of a division (or similar organizational unit commensurate
12 with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments),
13 where the position, considering the kind, and extent of
14 responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and
15 degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is of a high
16 order among the whole group of heads of such divisions of
17 the Government; or to serve directly under the associate
18 and alternate head of a bureau or commensurate organiza-
19 tion, allocated to grade 15 in this service, as the head of a
20 division (or similar organizational unit commensurate with
21 first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments),
22 where the position, considering the foregoing work factors,
23 is of a very high order among the whole group of heads of
24 such divisions of the Government; or to perform individually
25 or with trained assistants specialized, fiscal, or administra-

1 tive work of equal difficulty and responsibility requiring
2 training and experience which has demonstrated leadership
3 and important attainments in specialized, fiscal, or adminis-
4 trative work.

5 "The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
6 grade shall be \$6,200, \$6,400, \$6,600, \$6,800, and \$7,000.

7 "Grade 15 (new) in this service, which may be referred
8 to as the senior executive grade, shall include all classes of
9 positions, the duties of which are to serve, in case professional
10 or scientific training is not required, as head of a bureau
11 (or similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions
12 of executive departments), where the position, considering the
13 kind, and extent of the responsibilities vested in it, and the
14 scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities
15 administered, is of a high order among the whole group of
16 heads of such bureaus or organizations of the Government;
17 or to serve as associate and alternate head of a bureau (or
18 similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of
19 executive departments) where such head position is allocated
20 to grade 16 of this service, and where responsibilities covering
21 the full scope of the organization's activities are vested in the
22 associate's position; or to serve directly under the head of a
23 bureau or commensurate organization, allocated to grade 16
24 in this service, as the head of a division (or similar organi-
25 zational unit commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus

1 of executive departments), where the position, considering
2 the kind, and extent of responsibilities vested in it, and the
3 scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities ad-
4 ministered, is of a very high order among the whole group of
5 heads of such divisions of the Government; or to serve directly
6 under the associate and alternate head of a bureau or com-
7 mensurate organization, allocated to grade 16 in this service,
8 as the head of a division (or similar organizational unit com-
9 mensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive de-
10 partments), where the position, considering the foregoing
11 work factors, is exceptional and outstanding among the whole
12 group of heads of such divisions of the Government; or to
13 perform individually or with trained assistants specialized,
14 fiscal, or administrative work of equal difficulty and responsi-
15 bility requiring extended training and experience which has
16 demonstrated leadership and marked attainments in special-
17 ized, fiscal, or administrative work; or to serve intermittently
18 or part time as consulting specialist on difficult and important
19 specialized, administrative, or fiscal problems or policies.

20 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
21 grade shall be \$7,000, \$7,250, \$7,500, \$7,750, and \$8,000,
22 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

23 “Grade 16 (new) in this service, which may be referred
24 to as the principal executive grade, shall include all classes
25 of positions, the duties of which are to serve, in case pro-

1 fessional or scientific training is not required, as head of a
2 bureau (or similar organization commensurate with first
3 subdivisions of executive departments), where the position,
4 considering the kind, and extent of the responsibilities vested
5 in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the
6 activities administered, is of a very high order among the
7 whole group of heads of such bureaus or organizations of the
8 Government; or to serve as associate and alternate head of
9 a bureau (or similar organization commensurate with first
10 subdivisions of executive departments) where such head posi-
11 tion is allocated to grade 17 of this service, and where re-
12 sponsibilities covering the full scope of the organizations'
13 activities are vested in the associate's position; or to serve
14 directly under the head of a bureau or commensurate organi-
15 zation, allocated to grade 17 in this service, as the head of a
16 division (or similar organizational unit commensurate with
17 first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments), where
18 the position, considering the kind, and extent of responsibili-
19 ties vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of
20 difficulty of the activities administered, is exceptional and out-
21 standing among the whole group of heads of such divisions of
22 the Government; or to perform individually or with trained
23 assistants specialized, fiscal, or administrative work of equal
24 difficulty and responsibility requiring extended training and
25 experience which has demonstrated leadership and excep-

1 tional attainments in specialized, fiscal, or administrative
2 work; or to serve intermittently or part time as consultant
3 and to furnish for final executive action expert critical advice
4 on exceptionally difficult and important specialized, adminis-
5 trative, or fiscal problems or policies.

6 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
7 grade shall be \$8,000, \$8,250, \$8,500, \$8,750, and \$9,000,
8 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

9 “Grade 17 (new) in this service, which may be referred
10 to as the special executive grade, shall include all classes of
11 positions the duties of which are to serve, in case professional
12 or scientific training is not required, as head of a bureau (or
13 similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of
14 executive departments), where the position, considering the
15 kind, and extent of the responsibilities vested in it, and the
16 scope, complexity and degree of difficulty of the activities
17 administered, is exceptional and outstanding among the whole
18 group of heads of such bureaus or organizations of the Gov-
19 ernment; or to serve intermittently or part time as con-
20 sultant and to furnish for final executive action expert authori-
21 tative advice on the most novel and unusually difficult and
22 important specialized, administrative, or fiscal problems or
23 policies.

24 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
25 grade shall be \$9,000, \$9,250, \$9,500, \$9,750, and \$10,000,
26 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

1 “CRAFTS, PROTECTIVE, AND CUSTODIAL SERVICE

2 “The crafts, protective, and custodial service shall in-
3 clude all classes of positions the duties of which are to super-
4 vise or perform the work of an apprentice, helper, or jour-
5 neyman in a recognized trade or craft, or other skilled me-
6 chanical craft, or the work of an unskilled or skilled laborer,
7 or police or fire protection work, or domestic or other manual
8 or mechanical work involved in the protection, operation,
9 or maintenance of public buildings, premises, and equip-
10 ment; the transportation of public officers, employees, and
11 property; the transmission of official papers; the guarding
12 of persons in the custody of the Government, and caring for
13 their domestic needs and those of persons in the employ or
14 care of the Government.

15 “Grade 1 in this service, which may be referred to as the
16 junior messenger grade, shall include all classes of positions,
17 the duties of which are to run errands, to check parcels, or
18 to perform other light manual or mechanical tasks with
19 little or no responsibility.

20 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
21 grade shall be \$720, \$780, \$840, \$900, and \$960.

22 “Grade 2 in this service, which may be referred to as
23 the office-laborer grade, shall include all classes of positions
24 the duties of which are to handle desks, mail sacks, and
25 other heavy objects, and to perform similar work ordinarily

1 required of unskilled laborers; to operate elevators; to clean
2 office rooms; or to perform other work of similar character.

3 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
4 grade shall be \$1,200, \$1,260, \$1,320, \$1,380, \$1,440, and
5 \$1,500: *Provided*, That charwomen working part time be
6 paid at the rate of 55 cents an hour, and head charwomen at
7 the rate of 60 cents an hour.

8 “Grade 3 in this service, which may be referred to as
9 the minor crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include
10 all classes of positions the duties of which are to perform,
11 under immediate supervision, custodial, or manual office work
12 with some degree of responsibility, such as operating paper-
13 cutting, canceling, envelope-opening, or envelope-sealing ma-
14 chines; firing and keeping up steam in boilers used for
15 heating purposes in office buildings, cleaning boilers, and
16 oiling machinery and related apparatus; operating passenger
17 or freight automobiles; packing goods for shipment; super-
18 vising a large group of charwomen; running errands and
19 doing light manual or mechanical tasks with some responsi-
20 bility; carrying important documents from one office to
21 another; or attending the door and private office of a depart-
22 ment head or other public officer.

23 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
24 grade shall be \$1,320, \$1,380, \$1,440, \$1,500, \$1,560, and
25 \$1,620.

1 “Grade 4 in this service, which may be referred to as
2 the under crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include
3 all classes of positions the duties of which are to perform,
4 under general supervision, custodial work of a responsible
5 character, such as guarding office or storage buildings; super-
6 vising a small force of unskilled laborers; firing and keeping
7 up steam in heating apparatus and operating the boilers and
8 other equipment used for heating purposes; or performing
9 general, semimechanical, new, or repair work requiring some
10 skill with hand tools.

11 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
12 grade shall be \$1,500, \$1,560, \$1,620, \$1,680, \$1,740,
13 \$1,800, and \$1,860.

14 “Grade 5 in this service, which may be referred to as the
15 junior crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include
16 all classes of positions the duties of which are to directly
17 supervise a small detachment of watchmen or building guards;
18 to supervise the operation and maintenance of a small heat-
19 ing plant and its auxiliary equipment; or to perform other
20 work of similar character.

21 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
22 grade shall be \$1,680, \$1,740, \$1,800, \$1,860, \$1,920,
23 \$1,980, and \$2,040.

24 “Grade 6 in this service, which may be referred to as
25 the assistant crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall in-

1 clude all classes of positions the duties of which are to have
2 general supervision over a small force of watchmen or build-
3 ing guards, or to have direction of a considerable detachment
4 of such employees; to supervise a large force of unskilled
5 laborers; to repair office appliances; or to perform other work
6 of similar character.

7 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
8 grade shall be \$1,860, \$1,920, \$1,980, \$2,040, \$2,100,
9 \$2,160, and \$2,220.

10 “Grade 7 in this service, which may be referred to as the
11 main crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include all
12 classes of positions the duties of which are to supervise the
13 work of skilled mechanics; to supervise the operation and
14 maintenance of a large heating, lighting, and power plant and
15 all auxiliary mechanical and electrical devices and equip-
16 ment; to assist in the supervision of large forces of watch-
17 men and building guards, or to have general supervision over
18 smaller forces; or to perform other work of similar character.

19 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
20 grade shall be \$2,040, \$2,100, \$2,160, \$2,220, \$2,300,
21 \$2,400, and \$2,500.

22 “Grade 8 in this service, which may be referred to as the
23 senior crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include
24 all classes of positions the duties of which are to direct super-
25 visory and office assistants, mechanics, watchmen, elevator

1 conductors, laborers, janitors, messengers, and other em-
2 ployees engaged in the custody, maintenance, and protection
3 of a small building, or to assist in the direction of such em-
4 ployees when engaged in similar duties in a large building;
5 to have general supervision over large forces of watchmen
6 and building guards; or to perform other work of equal
7 difficulty and responsibility.

8 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
9 grade shall be \$2,200, \$2,300, \$2,400, \$2,500, \$2,600,
10 \$2,700, and \$2,800.

11 “Grade 9 in this service, which may be referred to as
12 the principal crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall
13 include all classes of positions the duties of which are to
14 direct supervisory and office assistants, mechanics, watch-
15 men, elevator conductors, laborers, janitors, messengers, and
16 other employees engaged in the custody, maintenance, and
17 protection of a large building, or to assist in the direction
18 of such employees when engaged in similar duties in a group
19 of buildings; or to perform other work of equal difficulty
20 and responsibility.

21 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
22 grade shall be \$2,500, \$2,600, \$2,700, \$2,800, \$2,900,
23 \$3,000, and \$3,100.

24 “Grade 10 in this service, which may be referred to as
25 the chief crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include

1 all classes of positions, the duties of which are to direct super-
2 visory and office assistants, mechanics, watchmen, elevator
3 conductors, laborers, janitors, messengers, and other em-
4 ployees engaged in the custody, maintenance, and protection
5 of a group of buildings; or to perform other work of equal
6 difficulty and responsibility.

7 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
8 grade shall be \$2,800, \$2,900, \$3,000, \$3,100, \$3,200,
9 \$3,300, and \$3,400.”

10 SEC. 2. Until such time as the provisions of title II of
11 the Act of November 26, 1940 (Public, Numbered 880,
12 Seventy-sixth Congress), become effective, the heads of the
13 several executive departments and independent establish-
14 ments having field positions in the grades affected by this
15 Act, the compensation of which is required to be fixed in
16 accordance with section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923,
17 as amended, are authorized and directed to adjust such com-
18 pensation to conform to the rates established for such grades
19 under this Act.

20 SEC. 3. In adjusting initially the rates of pay of em-
21 ployees affected by the provisions of this Act, the rules pre-
22 scribed by section 6 of the Classification Act of 1923, as
23 amended, shall govern: *Provided*, That existing allocations of
24 positions previously made by the Civil Service Commission
25 in the custodial service shall be used for initial pay-adjust-

1 ment purposes under this Act and shall remain in effect until
2 changed by the Civil Service Commission under provisions
3 of this Act: *Provided further*, That in the case of positions
4 subject to the allocation jurisdiction of the Civil Service Com-
5 mission, and allocable to new grades six, seven, eight, nine,
6 and ten of the professional and scientific service or new grades
7 thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen of the cleri-
8 cal, administrative, and fiscal service, no such position shall be
9 allocated to any of such new grades nor any incumbent paid
10 any increased rate under this Act, unless and until the posi-
11 tion concerned has been finally allocated to such grade by the
12 Civil Service Commission in accordance with the provisions
13 of this Act: *And provided further*, That nothing contained
14 in this Act shall operate to decrease the pay of any present
15 employee.

16 SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
17 such sums as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this
18 Act into effect.

19 SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect .

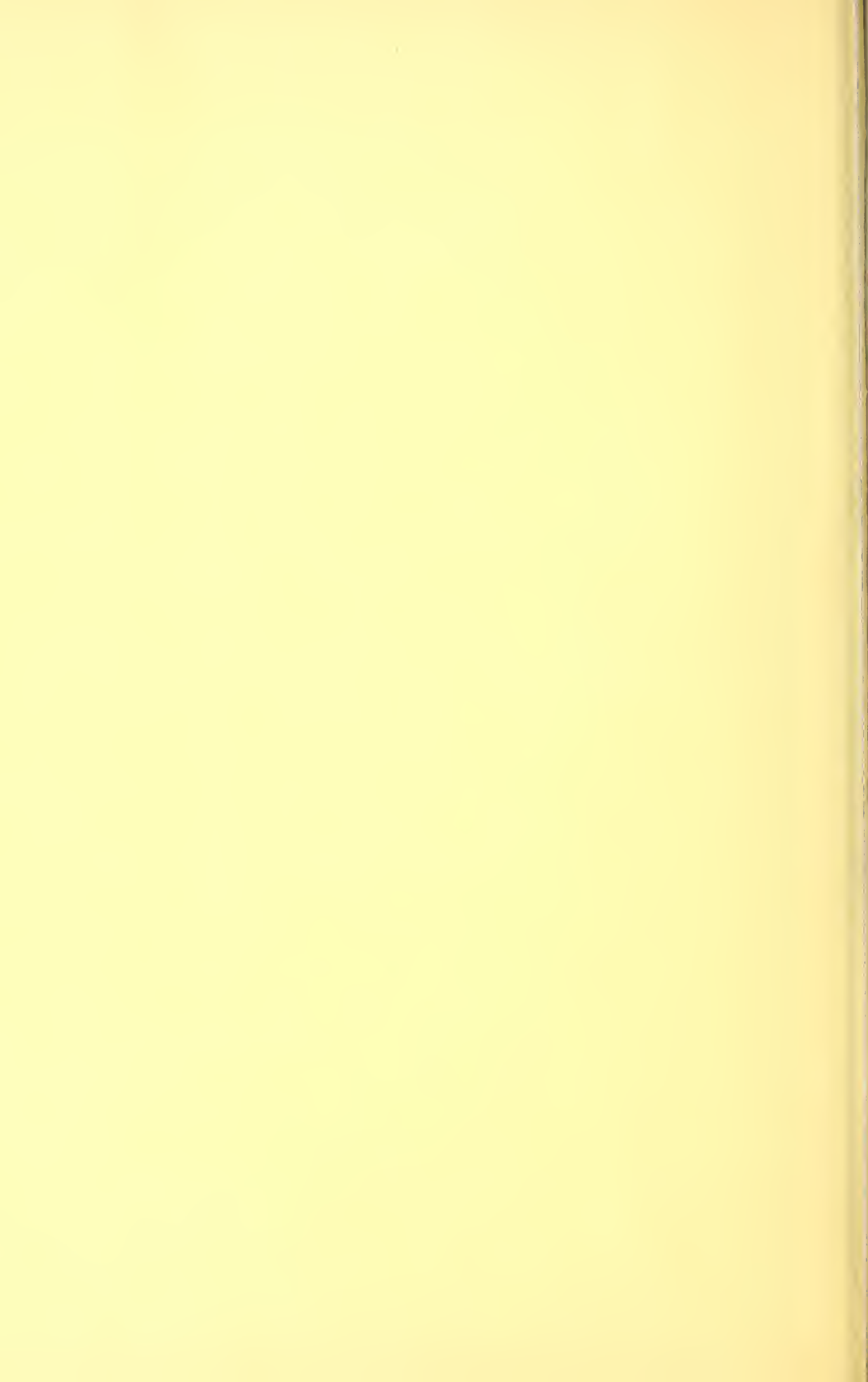
A BILL

To amend section 13 of the Classification Act
of 1923, as amended.

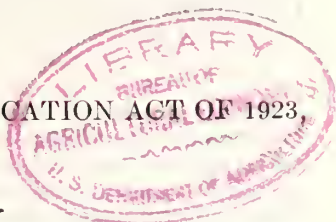
By Mr. Mead

DECEMBER 22, 1941

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Civil Service



AMENDING FURTHER THE CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1923,
AS AMENDED



DECEMBER 23, 1941.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. RAMSPECK, from the Committee on the Civil Service, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6217]

The Committee on the Civil Service, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6217) to establish a more adequate rate of compensation for certain World War veterans hospitalized for service-connected disability having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 8, line 6, strike out "\$1,200, \$1,260", and after "\$1,380" insert "\$1,440, \$1,500".

This amendment is to correct a typographical error that occurred in the original print.

OUTLINE OF MAIN PURPOSES OF H. R. 6217

1. Establishes a \$1,200 minimum for all full-time adult workers in lieu of the present minimums of \$1,020 (SP) and \$1,080 (CU); raises the hourly rates for part-time charwomen from 50 to 55 cents and for head charwomen from 55 to 60 cents.

2. Establishes a \$1,500 minimum for building guards in lieu of the present minimum of \$1,200, and adjusts the salaries of sergeants, lieutenants, and captains in same grade relationship as now exists.

3. Establishes an \$1,860 minimum for journeyman mechanics in lieu of the present minimum of \$1,680.

4. In the light of these minimums, reconstructs the pay scales in all grades of the custodial service (proposed to be known hereafter as the crafts, protective, and custodial service), so that the rates of pay for all classes of positions in that service may be properly correlated.

5. Changes the number of grades at the top of the clerical, administrative and fiscal, and professional and scientific services so that there will be five classification levels instead of three to which the

Civil Service Commission can allocate top management and expert technical and professional positions.

6. Establishes appropriate salary ranges for these five levels.

7. Establishes a top entrance salary of \$9,000 in lieu of the present top entrance salary of \$8,000 under the Classification Act.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Experience in the administration of the Classification Act of 1923 as amended over a period of years has demonstrated the necessity and the equity of bringing the standard of pay scales under this act for certain occupational groups more in conformity with the pay rates which similar occupational groups enjoy in parts of the Government service which are not subject to the Classification Act of 1923. The proposed amendments to the Classification Act deal only with those groups of positions where the necessity for immediate pay adjustments has been made most critical by recruiting needs arising out of the war emergency. These groups include the lowest paid full-time adult workers, principally laborers and charwomen; the building guard forces; the journeyman craftsmen or building-maintenance operators; and the higher administrative and professional, scientific, and technical positions.

The committee conducted extensive hearings and heard witnesses representing various governmental agencies and representatives of various employee groups. An acute need for enactment of the proposal was indicated especially for the agencies requiring services of guards and public-building-maintenance mechanics. The proposal has the unqualified support of the Bureau of the Budget and the Civil Service Commission.

It is common knowledge that the levels of salaries for the higher administrative and technical positions in the Federal service are relatively low in comparison with salaries paid in industry and commerce. Obviously, the bill does not attempt an equalization between Government and industry. What it proposes is a better conformity between Government salaries for top management and technical positions under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended and Government salaries for the same kinds of positions which have been legislatively fixed without regard to the pay scales of that statute. In numerous instances, the pay of top management positions has been fixed in excess of \$9,000 a year by specific action of Congress. The highest evaluation of administrative responsibility under the standard pay scales of the Classification Act is represented by an entrance salary of \$8,000. Nevertheless, the value of top management positions has frequently been recognized by Congress by fixing an entrance rate of \$10,000 in a good many instances. The provisions of the bill would permit parallel recognition of highest administrative responsibilities through the establishment of a top entrance salary of \$9,000, and a maximum rate of \$10,000, attainable under the salary advancement features of the act of August 1, 1941 (Public Law No. 200, 77th Cong.) after 5 to 10 years of service. The amendment in this respect thus seeks to alter a general law to make it unnecessary to supersede the general law by individual exceptions.

It is the duty of the Government at all times to recruit and endeavor to retain in the public service the very best available administrativ

alent, particularly in the higher posts. In this group are those who plan and organize the work of whole segments of the service, who play the most important part in determining and executing policies, and who thereby give direction and control collectively to the entire executive service. In times like these, the necessity of attracting and retaining able administrators to manage the new and critical civilian activities of our war effort accentuates the relative lowness of the highest entrance salary, \$8,000, for positions of the highest responsibility under the present standard pay scales of the Classification Act.

The cost of raising salary scales in the higher grades of the Classification Act would be only a fraction of 1 percent of the annual personnel budget. This relatively small expenditure would repay itself over and over again in increased effectiveness in the direction and management of our largest activities.

The following table shows the changes in pay scales proposed by this bill (the first line is the present pay scale; the second is the proposed scale):

CUSTODIAL SERVICE

New Title: Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Service

Grade:							
1	\$600	\$660	\$720	\$780	\$840		
	720	780	840	900	960		
2	1,080	1,140	1,200	1,260	1,320	\$1,380	
	1,200	1,260	1,320	1,380	1,440	1,500	
3	1,200	1,260	1,320	1,380	1,440	1,500	
	1,320	1,380	1,440	1,500	1,560	1,620	
4	1,320	1,380	1,440	1,500	1,560	1,620	\$1,680
	1,500	1,560	1,620	1,680	1,740	1,800	1,860
5	1,500	1,560	1,620	1,680	1,740	1,800	1,860
	1,680	1,740	1,800	1,860	1,920	1,980	2,040
6	1,680	1,740	1,800	1,860	1,920	1,980	2,040
	1,860	1,920	1,980	2,040	2,100	2,160	2,220
7	1,860	1,920	1,980	2,040	2,100	2,200	2,300
	2,040	2,100	2,160	2,220	2,300	2,400	2,500
8	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,600
	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,800
9	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,800	2,900
	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,800	2,900	3,000	3,100
10	2,600	2,700	2,800	2,900	3,000	3,100	3,200
	2,800	2,900	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,300	3,400

SUBPROFESSIONAL SERVICE

Grade:							
1	\$1,020	\$1,080	\$1,140	\$1,200	\$1,260	\$1,320	\$1,380
	1,200	1,260	1,320	1,380	1,440	1,500	1,560
2	1,260	1,320	1,380	1,440	1,500	1,560	1,620
	1,320	1,380	1,440	1,500	1,560	1,620	1,680

CLERICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND FISCAL SERVICE; PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICE

Grade:							
13	6		\$5,600	\$5,800	\$6,000	\$6,200	\$6,400
13 ¹	6		5,400	5,600	5,800	6,000	6,200
14	7		6,500	6,750	7,000	7,250	7,500
14 ¹	7		6,200	6,400	6,600	6,800	7,000
15 ²	8		7,000	7,250	7,500	7,750	8,000
15	8		8,000	8,250	8,500	8,750	9,000
16 ¹	9		8,000	8,250	8,500	8,750	9,000
16	9		Above				
			9,000				
17 ²	10		9,000	9,250	9,500	9,750	10,000

¹Change also in level of difficulty and responsibility.

²No corresponding grade exists at present in the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

COMMENT

A representative of the Bureau of the Budget testified that the estimated total cost to put the proposal into effect would be \$19,898,000, against which there would be an offset of \$4,130,000 from within-grade salary advancements already provided by law for which appropriations have already been made. The net annual increase would thus be \$15,768,000. It was further testified that of this amount approximately \$300,000 would go to the higher administrative and technical positions and the balance would go to the custodial service and the two lowest grades of the subprofessional service.

For the information of the membership of the House there are printed below letters from the Director of the Budget and the president of the Civil Service Commission.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., December 15, 1941.

HON. ROBERT RAMSPECK,
Chairman, Committee on the Civil Service,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. RAMSPECK: Thank you for your invitation to appear at the hearings on H. R. 6217, an amendment to the Classification Act.

I am very greatly interested in this bill, and feel that its enactment would make for very far-reaching and substantial improvements in the administrative structure of the Federal Government.

Pressing defense budget matters will not permit me personally to appear at this hearing, but Mr. Edgar B. Young, of this Bureau, will represent me.

Very truly yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH, *Director.*

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., December 19, 1941.

HON. ROBERT RAMSPECK,
Chairman, Committee on the Civil Service,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In compliance with your request of December 13, we are submitting the following comments with respect to H. R. 6217, a bill to amend section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

PURPOSES OF THE BILL

As expressed in the preamble, the bill provides for the change of salary rates and definitions of certain grades established by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and the title and definition of the custodial service.

More specifically, the bill proposes (1) to establish a minimum salary of \$1,200 a year for full-time positions in the lowest grades of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, in which adults are ordinarily employed, and to increase the pay of part-time charwomen; (2) to provide for the allocation of building guards and watchmen to grade 4 of the custodial service (proposed to be known hereafter as the crafts, protective, and custodial service), with an entrance rate of \$1,500; (3) to revise the pay rates for helpers, journeymen, and foremen of craftsmen to more nearly correspond with rates paid in industry and in those Government establishments where pay is determined by wage board or similar procedure; (4) to revise the pay scales for all grades of the custodial service so that pay rates for all classes of positions in that service will be properly correlated; (5) to change the grade definitions and pay scales in those grades of the Classification Act to which are allocated the top management and technical positions of the Federal Government; and (6) to establish an entrance salary of \$9,000 in lieu of the present \$8,000 for the most outstanding positions under the Classification Act.

NECESSITY AND ADVANTAGES OF THE AMENDMENTS

The proposal for a minimum wage of \$1,200 represents a social concept that any adult employee of the Federal Government, subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, should not be paid less than \$100 a month or \$1,200 a year for full-time work. From the standpoint of public interest, it is fundamental that the basic wage of all employees should be adequate to maintain the employee and his family in reasonable comfort and with adequate opportunity for the education of his children. The present salary of \$1,020 (SP-1) and \$1,080 (Cu-2) are not adequate in view of present costs and standards of living.

The bill proposes to increase the pay of part-time charwomen and head charwomen, allocated in Cu-2, from 50 and 55 cents an hour to 55 and 60 cents an hour, respectively. An hourly rate of 55 cents is consistent with the minimum annual rate of \$1,200. This figure corresponds on a 40-hour basis to an hourly rate of 57.7 cents or on the 44-hour basis to about 52.5 cents an hour. When it is considered that the majority of part-time charwomen work only 30 hours per week and, therefore, do not enjoy the aggregate annual earnings of the full-time worker, it is seen that this adjusted 55-cent hourly rate for part-time charwomen is reasonably consistent with the proposed minimum of \$1,200 for all other positions in the same grade.

The Classification Act of 1923, as amended, specifically provides for the allocation of building guards and watchmen to grade 3 of the custodial service, which now has an entrance salary of \$1,200. Considering the duties and responsibilities of these positions, their allocation, in relation to those of other classes of positions, should be higher than now permitted by law. Under H. R. 6217, grade definitions are revised to permit the allocation of guards to grade 4 of the new crafts, protective, and custodial service with a proposed entrance rate of \$1,500; likewise, supervising building guards would be allocated one grade higher than at present. The difficulty in recruiting and retaining competent guards has been greatly emphasized by the national-defense program, particularly in the Navy Department, but the readjustment of relationship among guards and other classes of positions represents the needed correction of an inequity in the classification structure.

Journeyman craftsmen in the skilled trades who are engaged in the maintenance of public buildings, premises, and equipment, are allocated to grade 6 of the custodial service which has an entrance rate of \$1,680 and a maximum rate of \$1,980 per year.

These craftsmen normally work 44 hours per week or 2,288 hours per year with no additional pay for night work or overtime, whereas craftsmen in those governmental agencies, where pay is determined by wage-board procedure, work 40 hours a week and usually receive pay for overtime and night work. Pay rates of craftsmen determined under wage-board procedure are much higher than rates payable under the Classification Act for similar duties and responsibilities but the proposed entrance rate for journeymen of \$1,860, although by no means equalizing such rates, will at least more closely approach the rates for mechanics under wage-board procedures and in outside industry.

A somewhat similar situation prevails in connection with the pay of skilled and unskilled laborers. Due to the demand for labor, high wages being paid by industry, accentuated by the national emergency, the problem of employing and retaining the services of competent employees in these grade levels is increasingly serious. Excessive turn-over not only impairs morale but it also necessitates an excessive amount of training and supervision of employees who are new on the job.

In the light of the proposed minimums of \$1,200 for adult workers, \$1,500 for building guards, and \$1,860 for journeyman mechanics, the wage scales in all grades of the custodial service are reconstructed so that the rates of pay of all classes in the service are properly correlated.

Under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, the salary scales for top management and technical positions are now as follows:

	Entrance rate	Intermediate rates			Maximum rate
CAF-13 and P-6	\$5,600	\$5,800	\$6,000	\$6,200	\$6,400
CAF-14 and P-7	6,500	6,750	7,000	7,250	7,500
CAF-15 and P-8	8,000	8,250	8,500	8,750	9,000

Positions which are now allocated to these three grades would be allocated among the following five new grades in the proposed bill:

	Entrance rate	Intermediate rates			Maximum rate
CAF-13 and P-6.....	\$5,400	\$5,600	\$5,800	\$6,000	\$6,200
CAF-14 and P-7.....	6,200	6,400	6,600	6,800	7,000
CAF-15 and P-8.....	7,000	7,250	7,500	7,750	8,000
CAF-16 and P-9.....	8,000	8,250	8,500	8,750	9,000
CAF-17 and P-10.....	9,000	9,250	9,500	9,750	10,000

It is believed that there will be some savings due to recruiting for positions at new pay levels between the existing P-7 and CAF-14 level, and the P-8 and CAF-15, level, at present a \$1,500 spread. Although proposed entrance rates for CAF-13, 14, and 15 and P-6, 7, and 8 are somewhat lower than in present legislation, actually the position content of those grades will be different than at present, and as provision is made in the bill that "nothing contained in this Act shall operate to decrease the pay of any present employee", no one will suffer a reduction.

The increase of the entrance rate in the highest grade from \$8,000 to \$9,000 would improve the possibilities of recruiting and retaining in these outstanding administrative and technical key positions highly qualified individuals who normally are not willing to enter the service at the present pay rates.

NUMBER OF POSITIONS AFFECTED AND COSTS

It is estimated that 180,423 positions in the departmental and field services will be affected by the provisions of H. R. 6217. Of these, approximately 175,053 are in the custodial and subprofessional services and 5,370 are top management and technical positions in the clerical, administrative, and fiscal service and the professional and scientific service. Of the entire number, some 23,000 are in Washington and 157,000 are in the field service.

The gross cost of applying the proposed pay scales and of changing the allocations of guards is estimated at \$19,898,000. This figure, however, will be reduced to \$15,768,000 because during the fiscal year some \$4,130,000 will be expended for within-grade salary advancements for employees in these groups. Of the \$15,768,000, it is estimated that not more than \$300,000 to \$400,000 will be expended for pay adjustments incident to the reallocation of positions in the top management and technical group.

It is the opinion of the Commission that H. R. 6217 is a broad measure which applies uniformly to all branches of the executive service; that the proposed pay scales are consistently correlated among related classes of positions; and that if enacted into law, as the Commission recommends, it will correct certain defects in the structure of the compensation schedules of the Classification Act which have been recognized for some time but which have become more glaring in the light of conditions arising out of the present emergency. The passage of this bill should facilitate the prosecution of the national-defense program.

The proposed bill, H. R. 6217, complies with the fundamental aspects of good salary legislation, it is urgently needed legislation, and the Commission favors its enactment.

We have been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that H. R. 6217 is in accord with the President's financial and administrative program.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY B. MITCHELL, *President.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 2a of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italics; existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICE

【Grade 6 in this service, which may be referred to as the principal professional grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to act as assistant head of a major professional or scientific organization, or to act as administrative head of a major subdivision of such an organization, or to act as head of a small professional or scientific organization, or to serve as consulting specialist, or independently to plan, organize, and conduct investigations in original research or development work in a professional, scientific, or technical field.

【The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$5,600, \$5,800, \$6,000, \$6,200, and \$6,400, unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

【Grade 7 in this service, which may be referred to as the head professional grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to act as assistant head of one of the largest and most important professional or scientific bureaus, or to act as the scientific and administrative head of a major professional or scientific bureau, or to act as professional consultant to a department head or a commission or board dealing with professional, scientific, or technical problems, or to perform professional or scientific work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility.

【The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$6,500, \$6,750, \$7,000, \$7,250, and \$7,500, unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

【Grade 8 in this service, which may be referred to as the chief professional grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to act as the administrative head of one of the largest and most important professional or scientific bureaus, or to perform professional or scientific work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility.

【The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$8,000, \$8,250, \$8,500, \$8,750, and \$9,000, unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

【Grade 9 in this service, which may be referred to as the special professional grade, shall include all positions which are or may be specifically authorized or appropriated for at annual rates of compensation in excess of \$9,000.】

“Grade 6 (new) in this service, which may be referred to as the principal professional grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to serve directly under the associate and alternate head of a bureau or commensurate organization, allocated to grade 7 in this service, as the head of a professional or scientific division (or similar organizational unit commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments), where the position, considering the kind and extent of responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered is of a high order among the whole group of heads of such professional or scientific divisions of the Government; or to perform individually or with trained assistants professional or scientific work of equal difficulty, and responsibility.

“The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$5,400, \$5,600, \$5,800, \$6,000, and \$6,200, unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

“Grade 7 (new) in this service, which may be referred to as the head professional grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to serve as the associate and alternate head of a professional or scientific bureau (or similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of executive departments) where such head position is allocated to grade 8 of this service, and where responsibilities covering the full scope of the organization's activities are vested in the associate's position; or to serve directly under the head of a bureau or commensurate organization, allocated to grade 8 in this service, as the head of a professional or scientific division (or similar organizational unit commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments), where the position, considering the kind, and extent of responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is of a high order among the whole group of heads of such professional or scientific divisions of the Government; or to serve directly under the associate and alternate head of a bureau or commensurate organization, allocated to grade 8 in this service, as the head of a professional or scientific division (or similar organizational unit commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments), where the position, considering the foregoing work factors, is of a very high order among the whole group of heads of such professional or scientific divisions of the Government; or to perform individually or with trained assistants professional or scientific work of equal difficulty and responsibility requiring professional or scientific

training and experience which has demonstrated leadership and important attainments in professional or scientific research, practice, or administration.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$6,200, \$6,400, \$6,600, \$6,800, and \$7,000, unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

"Grade 8 (new) in this service, which may be referred to as the chief professional grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to serve as head of a professional or scientific bureau (or similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of executive departments), where the position, considering the kind and extent of the responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is of a high order among the whole group of heads of such professional or scientific bureaus or organizations of the Government; or to serve as the associate and alternate head of a professional or scientific bureau (or similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of executive departments) where such head position is allocated to grade 9 of this service, and where responsibilities covering the full scope of the organization's activities are vested in the associate's position; or to serve directly under the head of a bureau or commensurate organization, allocated to grade 9 in this service, as the head of a professional or scientific division (or similar organizational unit commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments), where the position, considering the kind and extent of responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is of a very high order among the whole group of heads of such professional or scientific divisions of the Government; or to serve directly under the associate and alternate head of a bureau or commensurate organization, allocated to grade 9 in this service, as the head of a professional or scientific division (or similar organizational unit commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments), where the position, considering the foregoing work factors, is exceptional and outstanding among the whole group of heads of such professional or scientific divisions of the Government; or to perform individually or with trained assistants professional or scientific work of equal difficulty and responsibility requiring extended professional or scientific training and experience which has demonstrated leadership and marked attainments in professional or scientific research, practice, or administration; or to serve intermittently or part time as consulting specialist on difficult and important professional or scientific problems or policies.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$7,000, \$7,250, \$7,500, \$7,750, and \$8,000, unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

"Grade 9 (new) in this service, which may be referred to as the senior chief professional grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to serve as head of a professional or scientific bureau (or similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of executive departments), where the position, considering the kind, and extent of the responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is of a very high order among the whole group of heads of such professional or scientific bureaus or organizations of the Government; or to serve as the associate and alternate head of a professional or scientific bureau (or similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of executive departments) where such head position is allocated to grade 10 of this service, and where responsibilities covering the full scope of the organization's activities are vested in the associate's position; or to serve directly under the head of a bureau or commensurate organization, allocated to grade 10 in this service, as the head of a professional or scientific division (or similar organizational unit commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments), where the position, considering the kind, and extent of responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is exceptional and outstanding among the whole group of heads of such professional or scientific divisions of the Government; or to perform individually or with trained assistants professional or scientific work of equal difficulty and responsibility requiring extended professional or scientific training and experience which has demonstrated leadership and exceptional attainments in professional or scientific research, practice, or administration; or to serve intermittently or part time as professional consultant and to furnish for final executive action expert critical advice on exceptionally difficult and important professional or scientific problems or policies.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$8,000, \$8,250, \$8,500, \$8,750, and \$9,000, unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

"Grade 10 (new) in this service, which may be referred to as the special professional grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to serve as head of a professional or scientific bureau (or similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of executive departments), where the position, considering the kind

and extent of the responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is exceptional and outstanding among the whole group of heads of such professional or scientific bureaus or organizations of the Government; or to serve intermittently or part time as professional consultant and to furnish for final executive action expert authoritative advice on the most novel and unusually difficult and important professional or scientific problems or policies.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$9,000, \$9,250, \$9,500, \$9,750, and \$10,000, unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

"SUBPROFESSIONAL SERVICE

["Grade 1: The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$1,020, \$1,080, \$1,140, \$1,200, \$1,260, \$1,320, and \$1,380.

["Grade 2: The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$1,260, \$1,320, \$1,380, \$1,440, \$1,500, \$1,560, and \$1,620.]

"Grade 1: The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$1,200, \$1,260, \$1,320, \$1,380, \$1,440, \$1,500, and \$1,560.

"Grade 2: The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$1,320, \$1,380, \$1,440, \$1,500, \$1,560, \$1,620, and \$1,680.

"CLERICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND FISCAL SERVICE

["Grade 13 in this service, which may be referred to as the chief administrative grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to act as assistant head of a major bureau, or to act as administrative head of a major subdivision of such a bureau, or to act as head of a small bureau, in case professional or scientific training is not required, or to supervise the design and installation of office systems, methods, and procedures, or to perform work of similar importance, difficulty, and responsibility.

["The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$5,600, \$5,800, \$6,000, \$6,200, and \$6,400, unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

["Grade 14 in this service, which may be referred to as the executive grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to act as assistant head of one of the largest and most important bureaus, or to act as head of a major bureau, in case professional or scientific training is not required, or to supervise the design of systems of accounts for use by private corporations subject to regulation by the United States, or to act as the technical consultant to a department head or a commission or board in connection with technical or fiscal matters, or to perform work of similar importance, difficulty, and responsibility.

["The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$6,500, \$6,750, \$7,000, \$7,250, and \$7,500, unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

["Grade 15 in this service, which may be referred to as the senior executive grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to act as the head of one of the largest and most important bureaus, in case professional or scientific training is not required, or to perform work of similar importance, difficulty, and responsibility.

["The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$8,000, \$8,250, \$8,500, \$8,750, and \$9,000, unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

["Grade 16 in this service, which may be referred to as the special executive grade, shall include all positions which are or may be specifically authorized or appropriated for at annual rates of compensation in excess of \$9,000.]

"Grade 13 (new) in this service, which may be referred to as the chief administrative grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to serve directly under the associate and alternate head of a bureau or commensurate organization, allocated to grade 14 in this service, as the head of a division (or similar organizational unit commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments), where the position, considering the kind and extent of responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is of a high order among the whole group of heads of such divisions of the Government; or to perform individually or with trained assistants specialized, fiscal, or administrative work of equal difficulty and responsibility.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$5,400, \$5,600, \$5,800, \$6,000, and \$6,200, unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

"Grade 14 (new) in this service, which may be referred to as the executive grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to serve as associate and alternate head of a bureau (or similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of executive departments) where such head position is allocated to grade 15 of this service, and where responsibilities covering the full scope of the organization's activities are vested in the associate's position; or to serve directly under the head of a bureau or commensurate organization, allocated to grade 15 in this service, as the head of a division (or similar organizational unit commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments), where the position, considering the kind, and extent of responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is of a high order among the whole group of heads of such divisions of the Government; or to serve directly under the associate and alternate head of a bureau or commensurate organization, allocated to grade 15 in this service, as the head of a division (or similar organizational unit commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments), where the position, considering the foregoing work factors, is of a very high order among the whole group of heads of such divisions of the Government; or to perform individually or with trained assistants specialized, fiscal, or administrative work of equal difficulty and responsibility requiring training and experience which has demonstrated leadership and important attainments in specialized, fiscal, or administrative work.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$6,200, \$6,400, \$6,600, \$6,800, and \$7,000.

"Grade 15 (new) in this service, which may be referred to as the senior executive grade, shall include all classes of positions, the duties of which are to serve, in case professional or scientific training is not required, as head of a bureau (or similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of executive departments), where the position, considering the kind, and extent of the responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is of a high order among the whole group of heads of such bureaus or organizations of the Government; or to serve as associate and alternate head of a bureau (or similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of executive departments) where such head position is allocated to grade 16 of this service, and where responsibilities covering the full scope of the organization's activities are vested in the associate's position; or to serve directly under the head of a bureau or commensurate organization, allocated to grade 16 in this service, as the head of a division (or similar organizational unit commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments), where the position, considering the kind, and extent of responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is of a very high order among the whole group of heads of such divisions of the Government; or to serve directly under the associate and alternate head of a bureau or commensurate organization, allocated to grade 16 in this service, as the head of a division (or similar organizational unit commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments), where the position, considering the foregoing work factors, is exceptional and outstanding among the whole group of heads of such divisions of the Government; or to perform individually or with trained assistants specialized, fiscal, or administrative work of equal difficulty and responsibility requiring extended training and experience which has demonstrated leadership and marked attainments in specialized, fiscal, or administrative work; or to serve intermittently or part time as consulting specialist on difficult and important specialized, administrative, or fiscal problems or policies.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$7,000, \$7,250, \$7,500, \$7,750, and \$8,000, unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

"Grade 16 (new) in this service, which may be referred to as the principal executive grade, shall include all classes of positions, the duties of which are to serve, in case professional or scientific training is not required, as head of a bureau (or similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of executive departments), where the position, considering the kind, and extent of the responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is of a very high order among the whole group of heads of such bureaus or organizations of the Government; or to serve as associate and alternate head of a bureau (or similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of executive departments) where such head position is allocated to grade 17 of this service, and where responsibilities covering the full scope of the organization's activities are vested in the associate's position; or to serve directly under the head of a bureau or commensurate organization, allocated to grade 17 in this service, as the head of a division (or similar organizational unit commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments), where the position, considering the kind, and extent of responsibilities vested

in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is exceptional and outstanding among the whole group of heads of such divisions of the Government; or to perform individually or with trained assistants specialized, fiscal, or administrative work of equal difficulty and responsibility requiring extended training and experience which has demonstrated leadership and exceptional attainments in specialized, fiscal, or administrative work; or to serve intermittently or part time as consultant and to furnish for final executive action expert critical advice on exceptionally difficult and important specialized, administrative, or fiscal problems or policies.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$8,000, \$8,250, \$8,500, \$8,750, and \$9,000, unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

"Grade 17 (new) in this service, which may be referred to as the special executive grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to serve, in case professional or scientific training is not required, as head of a bureau (or similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of executive departments), where the position, considering the kind, and extent of the responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is exceptional and outstanding among the whole group of heads of such bureaus or organizations of the Government; or to serve intermittently or part time as consultant and to furnish for final executive action expert authoritative advice on the most novel and unusually difficult and important specialized, administrative, or fiscal problems or policies.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$9,000, \$9,250, \$9,500, \$9,750, and \$10,000, unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

[CUSTODIAL SERVICE]

[The custodial service shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to supervise or to perform manual work involved in the custody, maintenance, and protection of public buildings, premises, and equipment, the transportation of public officers, employees, or property, and the transmission of official papers.]

"CRAFTS, PROTECTIVE, AND CUSTODIAL SERVICE

"The crafts, protective, and custodial service shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to supervise or perform the work of an apprentice, helper, or journeyman in a recognized trade or craft, or other skilled mechanical craft, or the work of an unskilled or skilled laborer, or police or fire protection work, or domestic or other manual or mechanical work involved in the protection, operation, or maintenance of public buildings, premises, and equipment; the transportation of public officers, employees, and property; the transmission of official papers; the guarding of persons in the custody of the Government, and caring for their domestic needs and those of persons in the employ or care of the Government.

"Grade 1 in this service, which may be referred to as the junior messenger grade, shall include all classes of positions, the duties of which are to run errands, to check parcels, or to perform other light manual or mechanical tasks with little or no responsibility.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be [\$600, \$660, \$720, \$780, and \$840] \$720, \$780, \$840, \$900, and \$960.

"Grade 2 in this service, which may be referred to as the office-laborer grade, shall include all classes of positions, the duties of which are to handle desks, mail sacks, and other heavy objects, and to perform similar work ordinarily required of unskilled laborers; to operate elevators; to clean office rooms; or to perform other work of similar character.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be [\$1,080, \$1,140, \$1,200, \$1,260, \$1,320, and \$1,380] \$1,200, \$1,260, \$1,320, \$1,380, \$1,440, and \$1,500: Provided, That charwomen working part time be paid at the rate of [50] 55 cents an hour, and head charwomen at the rate of [55] 60 cents an hour.

"Grade 3 in this service, which may be referred to as the minor [custodial grade] crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to perform, under immediate supervision, custodial, or manual office work with some degree of responsibility, such as [guarding office or storage buildings;] operating paper-cutting, canceling, envelope-opening, or envelope-sealing machines; firing and keeping up steam in boilers used for heating purposes in office buildings, cleaning boilers, and oiling machinery and related apparatus; operating passenger or freight automobiles; packing goods for shipment; supervising a large group of charwomen; running errands and doing light

manual or mechanical tasks with some responsibility; carrying important documents from one office to another; or attending the door and private office of a department head or other public officer.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be [\$1,200, \$1,260, \$1,320, \$1,380, \$1,440, and \$1,500] \$1,320, \$1,380, \$1,440, \$1,500, \$1,560, and \$1,620.

"Grade 4 in this service, which may be referred to as the under [custodial grade] *crafts, protective, and custodial grade*, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to perform, under general supervision, custodial work of a responsible character, *such as guarding office or storage buildings*; supervising a small force of unskilled laborers; [directly supervising a small detachment of watchmen or building guards;] firing and keeping up steam in heating apparatus and operating the boilers and other equipment used for heating purposes; or performing general, semimechanical, new, or repair work requiring some skill with hand tools.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be [\$1,320, \$1,380, \$1,440, \$1,500, \$1,560, \$1,620, and \$1,680] \$1,500, \$1,560, \$1,620, \$1,680, \$1,740, \$1,800, and \$1,860.

"Grade 5 in this service, which may be referred to as the junior [custodial grade] *crafts, protective, and custodial grade*, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are [to have general supervision over a small force of watchmen or building guards, or to have direction of a considerable detachment of such employees;] *to directly supervise a small detachment of watchmen or building guards*; to supervise the operation and maintenance of a small heating plant and its auxiliary equipment; or to perform other work of similar character.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be [\$1,500, \$1,560, \$1,620, \$1,680, \$1,740, \$1,800, and \$1,860] \$1,680, \$1,740, \$1,800, \$1,860, \$1,920, \$1,980, and \$2,040.

"Grade 6 in this service, which may be referred to as the assistant [custodial grade] *crafts, protective, and custodial grade*, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are [to assist in the supervision of large forces of watchmen and building guards, or to have general supervision over smaller forces,] *to have general supervision over a small force of watchmen or building guards, or to have direction of a considerable detachment of such employees*; to supervise a large force of unskilled laborers; to repair office appliances; or to perform other work of similar character.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be [\$1,680, \$1,740, \$1,800, \$1,860, \$1,920, \$1,980, and \$2,040] \$1,860, \$1,920, \$1,980, \$2,040, \$2,100, \$2,160, and \$2,220.

"Grade 7 in this service, which may be referred to as the main [custodial grade] *crafts, protective, and custodial grade*, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to supervise the work of skilled mechanics; to supervise the operation and maintenance of a large heating, lighting, and power plant and all auxiliary mechanical and electrical devices and equipment; [to have general supervision over large forces of watchmen and building guards;] *to assist in the supervision of large forces of watchmen and building guards, or to have general supervision over smaller forces*; or to perform other work of similar character.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be [\$1,860, \$1,920, \$1,980, \$2,040, \$2,100, \$2,200, and \$2,300] \$2,040, \$2,100, \$2,160, \$2,220, \$2,300, \$2,400, and \$2,500.

"Grade 8 in this service, which may be referred to as the senior [custodial grade] *crafts, protective, and custodial grade*, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to direct supervisory and office assistants, mechanics, watchmen, elevator conductors, laborers, janitors, messengers, and other employees engaged in the custody, maintenance, and protection of a small building, or to assist in the direction of such employees when engaged in similar duties in a large building; *to have general supervision over large forces of watchmen and building guards*; or to perform other [custodial] work of equal difficulty and responsibility.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be [\$2,000, \$2,100, \$2,200, \$2,300, \$2,400, \$2,500, and \$2,600] \$2,200, \$2,300, \$2,400, \$2,500, \$2,600, \$2,700, and \$2,800.

"Grade 9 in this service, which may be referred to as the principal [custodial grade] *crafts, protective, and custodial grade*, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to direct supervisory and office assistants, mechanics, watchmen, elevator conductors, laborers, janitors, messengers, and other employees engaged in the custody, maintenance, and protection of a large building, or to assist in the direction of such employees when engaged in similar duties in a

group of buildings; or to perform other [custodial] work of equal difficulty and responsibility.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be [\$2,300, \$2,400, \$2,500, \$2,600, \$2,700, \$2,800, and \$2,900] \$2,500, \$2,600, \$2,700, \$2,800, \$2,900, \$3,000, and \$3,100."

"Grade 10 in this service, which may be referred to as the chief [custodial grade] crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include all classes of positions, the duties of which are to direct supervisory and office assistants, mechanics, watchmen, elevator conductors, laborers, janitors, messengers, and other employees engaged in the custody, maintenance, and protection of a group of buildings; or to perform other [custodial] work of equal difficulty and responsibility.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be [\$2,600, \$2,700, \$2,800, \$2,900, \$3,000, \$3,100, and \$3,200] \$2,800, \$2,900, \$3,000, \$3,100, \$3,200, \$3,300, and \$3,400."

SEC. 2. *Until such time as the provisions of title II of the Act of November 26, 1940 (Public, Numbered 880, Seventy-sixth Congress), become effective, the heads of the several executive departments and independent establishments having field positions in the grades affected by this Act, the compensation of which is required to be fixed in accordance with section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, are authorized and directed to adjust such compensation to conform to the rates established for such grades under this Act.*

SEC. 3. *In adjusting initially the rates of pay of employees affected by the provisions of this Act, the rules prescribed by section 6 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, shall govern: Provided, That existing allocations of positions previously made by the Civil Service Commission in the custodial service shall be used for initial pay-adjustment purposes under this Act and shall remain in effect until changed by the Civil Service Commission under provisions of this Act: Provided further, That in the case of positions subject to the allocation jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission, and allocable to new grades six, seven, eight, nine, and ten of the professional and scientific service or new grades thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen of the clerical, administrative, and fiscal service, no such position shall be allocated to any of such new grades nor any incumbent paid any increased rate under this Act, unless and until the position concerned has been finally allocated to such grade by the Civil Service Commission in accordance with the provisions of this Act: And provided further, That nothing contained in this Act shall operate to decrease the pay of any present employee.*

SEC. 4. *There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this Act into effect.*

SEC. 5. *This Act shall take effect*





77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6217

[Report No. 1557]



IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 12, 1941

Mr. RAMSPECK introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Civil Service

DECEMBER 23, 1941

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To amend section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended,
4 is hereby further amended to change the salary rates and
5 definitions of certain grades therein, and the title and defini-
6 tion of the custodial service to read as follows:

7 “PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICE

8 “Grade 6 (new) in this service, which may be referred
9 to as the principal professional grade, shall include all classes
10 of positions the duties of which are to serve directly under
11 the associate and alternate head of a bureau or commensurate

1 organization, allocated to grade 7 in this service, as the head
2 of a professional or scientific division (or similar organiza-
3 tional unit commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus
4 of executive departments), where the position, considering
5 the kind and extent of responsibilities vested in it, and the
6 scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities
7 administered is of a high order among the whole group of
8 heads of such professional or scientific divisions of the Govern-
9 ment; or to perform individually or with trained assistants
10 professional or scientific work of equal difficulty, and respon-
11 sibility.

12 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
13 grade shall be \$5,400, \$5,600, \$5,800, \$6,000, and \$6,200,
14 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

15 “Grade 7 (new) in this service, which may be referred
16 to as the head professional grade, shall include all classes of
17 positions the duties of which are to serve as the associate and
18 alternate head of a professional or scientific bureau (or simi-
19 lar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of
20 executive departments) where such head position is allo-
21 cated to grade 8 of this service, and where responsibilities
22 covering the full scope of the organization’s activities are
23 vested in the associate’s position; or to serve directly under
24 the head of a bureau or commensurate organization, allo-
25 cated to grade 8 in this service, as the head of a professional

1 or scientific division (or similar organizational unit com-
2 mensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive
3 departments), where the position, considering the kind, and
4 extent of responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, com-
5 plexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered,
6 is of a high order among the whole group of heads of such
7 professional or scientific divisions of the Government; or to
8 serve directly under the associate and alternate head of a
9 bureau or commensurate organization, allocated to grade 8 in
10 this service, as the head of a professional or scientific division
11 (or similar organizational unit commensurate with first sub-
12 divisions of bureaus of executive departments), where the
13 position, considering the foregoing work factors, is of a very
14 high order among the whole group of heads of such profes-
15 sional or scientific divisions of the Government; or to per-
16 form individually or with trained assistants professional or
17 scientific work of equal difficulty and responsibility requiring
18 professional or scientific training and experience which has
19 demonstrated leadership and important attainments in pro-
20 fessional or scientific research, practice, or administration.

21 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
22 grade shall be \$6,200, \$6,400, \$6,600, \$6,800, and \$7,000,
23 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

24 “Grade 8 (new) in this service, which may be referred
25 to as the chief professional grade, shall include all classes

1 of positions the duties of which are to serve as head of
2 a professional or scientific bureau (or similar organization
3 commensurate with first subdivisions of executive depart-
4 ments), where the position, considering the kind and extent
5 of the responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity,
6 and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is of a
7 high order among the whole group of heads of such profes-
8 sional or scientific bureaus or organizations of the Govern-
9 ment; or to serve as the associate and alternate head of a
10 professional or scientific bureau (or similar organization
11 commensurate with first subdivisions of executive depart-
12 ments) where such head position is allocated to grade 9 of
13 this service, and where responsibilities covering the full scope
14 of the organization's activities are vested in the associate's
15 position; or to serve directly under the head of a bureau or
16 commensurate organization, allocated to grade 9 in this serv-
17 ice, as the head of a professional or scientific division (or
18 similar organizational unit commensurate with first subdivi-
19 sions of bureaus of executive departments), where the posi-
20 tion, considering the kind and extent of responsibilities vested
21 in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of
22 the activities administered, is of a very high order among the
23 whole group of heads of such professional or scientific divisions
24 of the Government; or to serve directly under the associate
25 and alternate head of a bureau or commensurate organization,

1 allocated to grade 9 in this service, as the head of a pro-
2 fessional or scientific division (or similar organizational unit
3 commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive
4 departments), where the position, considering the foregoing
5 work factors, is exceptional and outstanding among the whole
6 group of heads of such professional or scientific divisions of the
7 Government; or to perform individually or with trained assist-
8 ants professional or scientific work of equal difficulty and
9 responsibility requiring extended professional or scientific
10 training and experience which has demonstrated leadership
11 and marked attainments in professional or scientific research,
12 practice, or administration; or to serve intermittently or part
13 time as consulting specialist on difficult and important pro-
14 fessional or scientific problems or policies.

15 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
16 grade shall be \$7,000, \$7,250, \$7,500, \$7,750, and \$8,000,
17 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

18 “Grade 9 (new) in this service, which may be referred
19 to as the senior chief professional grade, shall include all
20 classes of positions the duties of which are to serve as head
21 of a professional or scientific bureau (or similar organization
22 commensurate with first subdivisions of executive depart-
23 ments), where the position, considering the kind, and extent
24 of the responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity,
25 and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is of a

1 very high order among the whole group of heads of such
2 professional or scientific bureaus or organizations of the Gov-
3 ernment; or to serve as the associate and alternate head of a
4 professional or scientific bureau (or similar organization com-
5 mensurate with first subdivisions of executive departments)
6 where such head position is allocated to grade 10 of this
7 service, and where responsibilities covering the full scope of
8 the organization's activities are vested in the associate's posi-
9 tion; or to serve directly under the head of a bureau or
10 commensurate organization, allocated to grade 10 in this
11 service, as the head of a professional or scientific division (or
12 similar organizational unit commensurate with first subdi-
13 visions of bureaus of executive departments), where the posi-
14 tion, considering the kind, and extent of responsibilities vested
15 in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of
16 the activities administered, is exceptional and outstanding
17 among the whole group of heads of such professional or
18 scientific divisions of the Government; or to perform indi-
19 vidually or with trained assistants professional or scientific
20 work of equal difficulty and responsibility requiring extended
21 professional or scientific training and experience which has
22 demonstrated leadership and exceptional attainments in pro-
23 fessional or scientific research, practice, or administration;
24 or to serve intermittently or part-time as professional con-

1 sultant and to furnish for final executive action expert critical
2 advice on exceptionally difficult and important professional or
3 scientific problems or policies.

4 "The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
5 grade shall be \$8,000, \$8,250, \$8,500, \$8,750, and \$9,000,
6 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

7 "Grade 10 (new) in this service, which may be re-
8 ferred to as the special professional grade, shall include all
9 classes of positions the duties of which are to serve as head
10 of a professional or scientific bureau (or similar organization
11 commensurate with first subdivisions of executive depart-
12 ments), where the position, considering the kind and extent
13 of the responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complex-
14 ity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered,
15 is exceptional and outstanding among the whole group of
16 heads of such professional or scientific bureaus or organi-
17 zations of the Government; or to serve intermittently or
18 part time as professional consultant and to furnish for final
19 executive action expert authoritative advice on the most
20 novel and unusually difficult and important professional or
21 scientific problems or policies.

22 "The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
23 grade shall be \$9,000, \$9,250, \$9,500, \$9,750, and \$10,000,
24 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

1 “SUBPROFESSIONAL SERVICE

2 “Grade 1: The annual rates of compensation for posi-
3 tions in this grade shall be \$1,200, \$1,260, \$1,320, \$1,380,
4 \$1,440, \$1,500, and \$1,560.

5 “Grade 2: The annual rates of compensation for posi-
6 tions in this grade shall be ~~\$1,200~~, ~~\$1,260~~, \$1,320, \$1,380,
7 \$1,440, \$1,500, \$1,560, \$1,620, and \$1,680.

8 “CLERICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND FISCAL SERVICE

9 “Grade 13 (new) in this service, which may be re-
10 ferred to as the chief administrative grade, shall include all
11 classes of positions the duties of which are to serve directly
12 under the associate and alternate head of a bureau or com-
13 mensurate organization, allocated to grade 14 in this serv-
14 ice, as the head of a division (or similar organizational unit
15 commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of execu-
16 tive departments), where the position, considering the kind
17 and extent of responsibilities vested in it, and the scope,
18 complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities admin-
19 istered, is of a high order among the whole group of heads
20 of such divisions of the Government; or to perform in-
21 dividually or with trained assistants specialized, fiscal, or
22 administrative work of equal difficulty and responsibility.

23 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
24 grade shall be \$5,400, \$5,600, \$5,800, \$6,000, and \$6,200,
25 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

1 “Grade 14 (new) in this service, which may be referred
2 to as the executive grade, shall include all classes of positions
3 the duties of which are to serve as associate and alternate
4 head of a bureau (or similar organization commensurate with
5 first subdivisions of executive departments) where such head
6 position is allocated to grade 15 of this service, and where
7 responsibilities covering the full scope of the organization’s
8 activities are vested in the associate’s position; or to serve
9 directly under the head of a bureau or commensurate or-
10 ganization, allocated to grade 15 in this service, as the head
11 of a division (or similar organizational unit commensurate
12 with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments),
13 where the position, considering the kind, and extent of
14 responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and
15 degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is of a high
16 order among the whole group of heads of such divisions of
17 the Government; or to serve directly under the associate
18 and alternate head of a bureau or commensurate organiza-
19 tion, allocated to grade 15 in this service, as the head of a
20 division (or similar organizational unit commensurate with
21 first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments),
22 where the position, considering the foregoing work factors,
23 is of a very high order among the whole group of heads of
24 such divisions of the Government; or to perform individually
25 or with trained assistants specialized, fiscal, or administra-

1 tive work of equal difficulty and responsibility requiring
2 training and experience which has demonstrated leadership
3 and important attainments in specialized, fiscal, or adminis-
4 trative work.

5 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
6 grade shall be \$6,200, \$6,400, \$6,600, \$6,800, and \$7,000.

7 “Grade 15 (new) in this service, which may be referred
8 to as the senior executive grade, shall include all classes of
9 positions, the duties of which are to serve, in case professional
10 or scientific training is not required, as head of a bureau
11 (or similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions
12 of executive departments), where the position, considering the
13 kind, and extent of the responsibilities vested in it, and the
14 scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities
15 administered, is of a high order among the whole group of
16 heads of such bureaus or organizations of the Government;
17 or to serve as associate and alternate head of a bureau (or
18 similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of
19 executive departments) where such head position is allocated
20 to grade 16 of this service, and where responsibilities covering
21 the full scope of the organization’s activities are vested in the
22 associate’s position; or to serve directly under the head of a
23 bureau or commensurate organization, allocated to grade 16
24 in this service, as the head of a division (or similar organi-
25 zational unit commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus

1 of executive departments), where the position, considering
2 the kind, and extent of responsibilities vested in it, and the
3 scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities ad-
4 ministered, is of a very high order among the whole group of
5 heads of such divisions of the Government; or to serve directly
6 under the associate and alternate head of a bureau or com-
7 mensurate organization, allocated to grade 16 in this service,
8 as the head of a division (or similar organizational unit com-
9 mensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive de-
10 partments), where the position, considering the foregoing
11 work factors, is exceptional and outstanding among the whole
12 group of heads of such divisions of the Government; or to
13 perform individually or with trained assistants specialized,
14 fiscal, or administrative work of equal difficulty and responsi-
15 bility requiring extended training and experience which has
16 demonstrated leadership and marked attainments in special-
17 ized, fiscal, or administrative work; or to serve intermittently
18 or part time as consulting specialist on difficult and important
19 specialized, administrative, or fiscal problems or policies.

20 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
21 grade shall be \$7,000, \$7,250, \$7,500, \$7,750, and \$8,000,
22 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

23 “Grade 16 (new) in this service, which may be referred
24 to as the principal executive grade, shall include all classes
25 of positions, the duties of which are to serve in case pro-

1 fessional or scientific training is not required, as head of a
2 bureau (or similar organization commensurate with first
3 subdivisions of executive departments), where the position,
4 considering the kind, and extent of the responsibilities vested
5 in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the
6 activities administered, is of a very high order among the
7 whole group of heads of such bureaus or organizations of the
8 Government; or to serve as associate and alternate head of
9 a bureau (or similar organization commensurate with first
10 subdivisions of executive departments) where such head posi-
11 tion is allocated to grade 17 of this service, and where re-
12 sponsibilities covering the full scope of the organization's
13 activities are vested in the associate's position; or to serve
14 directly under the head of a bureau or commensurate organi-
15 zation, allocated to grade 17 in this service, as the head of a
16 division (or similar organizational unit commensurate with
17 first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments), where
18 the position, considering the kind, and extent of responsibili-
19 ties vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of
20 difficulty of the activities administered, is exceptional and out-
21 standing among the whole group of heads of such divisions of
22 the Government; or to perform individually or with trained
23 assistants specialized, fiscal, or administrative work of equal
24 difficulty and responsibility requiring extended training and
25 experience which has demonstrated leadership and excep-

1 tional attainments in specialized, fiscal, or administrative
2 work; or to serve intermittently or part time as consultant
3 and to furnish for final executive action expert critical advice
4 on exceptionally difficult and important specialized, adminis-
5 trative, or fiscal problems or policies.

6 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
7 grade shall be \$8,000, \$8,250, \$8,500, \$8,750, and \$9,000,
8 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

9 “Grade 17 (new) in this service, which may be referred
10 to as the special executive grade, shall include all classes of
11 positions the duties of which are to serve, in case professional
12 or scientific training is not required, as head of a bureau (or
13 similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of
14 executive departments), where the position, considering the
15 kind, and extent of the responsibilities vested in it, and the
16 scope, complexity and degree of difficulty of the activities
17 administered, is exceptional and outstanding among the whole
18 group of heads of such bureaus or organizations of the Gov-
19 ernment; or to serve intermittently or part time as con-
20 sultant and to furnish for final executive action expert authori-
21 tative advice on the most novel and unusually difficult and
22 important specialized, administrative, or fiscal problems or
23 policies.

24 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this

1 grade shall be \$9,000, \$9,250, \$9,500, \$9,750, and \$10,000,
2 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

3 "CRAFTS, PROTECTIVE, AND CUSTODIAL SERVICE

4 "The crafts, protective, and custodial service shall in-
5 clude all classes of positions the duties of which are to super-
6 vise or perform the work of an apprentice, helper, or jour-
7 neyman in a recognized trade or craft, or other skilled me-
8 chanical craft, or the work of an unskilled or skilled laborer,
9 or police or fire protection work, or domestic or other manual
10 or mechanical work involved in the protection, operation,
11 or maintenance of public buildings, premises, and equip-
12 ment; the transportation of public officers, employees, and
13 property; the transmission of official papers; the guarding
14 of persons in the custody of the Government, and caring for
15 their domestic needs and those of persons in the employ or
16 care of the Government.

17 "Grade 1 in this service, which may be referred to as the
18 junior messenger grade, shall include all classes of positions,
19 the duties of which are to run errands, to check parcels, or
20 to perform other light manual or mechanical tasks with
21 little or no responsibility.

22 "The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
23 grade shall be \$720, \$780, \$840, \$900, and \$960.

24 "Grade 2 in this service, which may be referred to as
25 the office-laborer grade, shall include all classes of positions

1 the duties of which are to handle desks, mail sacks, and
2 other heavy objects, and to perform similar work ordinarily
3 required of unskilled laborers; to operate elevators; to clean
4 office rooms; or to perform other work of similar character.

5 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
6 grade shall be \$1,200, \$1,260, \$1,320, \$1,380, \$1,440, and
7 \$1,500: *Provided*, That charwomen working part time be
8 paid at the rate of 55 cents an hour, and head charwomen at
9 the rate of 60 cents an hour.

10 “Grade 3 in this service, which may be referred to as
11 the minor crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include
12 all classes of positions the duties of which are to perform,
13 under immediate supervision, custodial, or manual office work
14 with some degree of responsibility, such as operating paper-
15 cutting, canceling, envelope-opening, or envelope-sealing ma-
16 chines; firing and keeping up steam in boilers used for
17 heating purposes in office buildings, cleaning boilers, and
18 oiling machinery and related apparatus; operating passenger
19 or freight automobiles; packing goods for shipment; super-
20 vising a large group of charwomen; running errands and
21 doing light manual or mechanical tasks with some responsi-
22 bility; carrying important documents from one office to
23 another; or attending the door and private office of a depart-
24 ment head or other public officer.

25 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this

1 grade shall be \$1,320, \$1,380, \$1,440, \$1,500, \$1,560, and
2 \$1,620.

3 “Grade 4 in this service, which may be referred to as
4 the under crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include
5 all classes of positions the duties of which are to perform,
6 under general supervision, custodial work of a responsible
7 character, such as guarding office or storage buildings; super-
8 vising a small force of unskilled laborers; firing and keeping
9 up steam in heating apparatus and operating the boilers and
10 other equipment used for heating purposes; or performing
11 general, semimechanical, new, or repair work requiring some
12 skill with hand tools.

13 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
14 grade shall be \$1,500, \$1,560, \$1,620, \$1,680, \$1,740,
15 \$1,800, and \$1,860.

16 “Grade 5 in this service, which may be referred to as the
17 junior crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include
18 all classes of positions the duties of which are to directly
19 supervise a small detachment of watchmen or building guards;
20 to supervise the operation and maintenance of a small heat-
21 ing plant and its auxiliary equipment; or to perform other
22 work of similar character.

23 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
24 grade shall be \$1,680, \$1,740, \$1,800, \$1,860, \$1,920,
25 \$1,980, and \$2,040.

1 “Grade 6 in this service, which may be referred to as
2 the assistant crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall in-
3 clude all classes of positions the duties of which are to have
4 general supervision over a small force of watchmen or build-
5 ing guards, or to have direction of a considerable detachment
6 of such employees; to supervise a large force of unskilled
7 laborers; to repair office appliances; or to perform other work
8 of similar character.

9 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
10 grade shall be \$1,860, \$1,920, \$1,980, \$2,040, \$2,100,
11 \$2,160, and \$2,220.

12 “Grade 7 in this service, which may be referred to as the
13 main crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include all
14 classes of positions the duties of which are to supervise the
15 work of skilled mechanics; to supervise the operation and
16 maintenance of a large heating, lighting, and power plant and
17 all auxiliary mechanical and electrical devices and equip-
18 ment; to assist in the supervision of large forces of watch-
19 men and building guards, or to have general supervision over
20 smaller forces; or to perform other work of similar character.

21 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
22 grade shall be \$2,040, \$2,100, \$2,160, \$2,220, \$2,300,
23 \$2,400, and \$2,500.

24 “Grade 8 in this service, which may be referred to as the
25 senior crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include

1 all classes of positions the duties of which are to direct super-
2 visory and office assistants, mechanics, watchmen, elevator
3 conductors, laborers, janitors, messengers, and other em-
4 ployees engaged in the custody, maintenance, and protection
5 of a small building, or to assist in the direction of such em-
6 ployees when engaged in similar duties in a large building;
7 to have general supervision over large forces of watchmen
8 and building guards; or to perform other work of equal
9 difficulty and responsibility.

10 "The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
11 grade shall be \$2,200, \$2,300, \$2,400, \$2,500, \$2,600,
12 \$2,700, and \$2,800.

13 "Grade 9 in this service, which may be referred to as
14 the principal crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall
15 include all classes of positions the duties of which are to
16 direct supervisory and office assistants, mechanics, watch-
17 men, elevator conductors, laborers, janitors, messengers, and
18 other employees engaged in the custody, maintenance, and
19 protection of a large building, or to assist in the direction
20 of such employees when engaged in similar duties in a group
21 of buildings; or to perform other work of equal difficulty
22 and responsibility.

23 "The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
24 grade shall be \$2,500, \$2,600, \$2,700, \$2,800, \$2,900,
25 \$3,000, and \$3,100.

1 “Grade 10 in this service, which may be referred to as
2 the chief crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include
3 all classes of positions, the duties of which are to direct super-
4 visory and office assistants, mechanics, watchmen, elevator
5 conductors, laborers, janitors, messengers, and other em-
6 ployees engaged in the custody, maintenance, and protection
7 of a group of buildings; or to perform other work of equal
8 difficulty and responsibility.

9 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
10 grade shall be \$2,800, \$2,900, \$3,000, \$3,100, \$3,200,
11 \$3,300, and \$3,400.”

12 SEC. 2. Until such time as the provisions of title II of
13 the Act of November 26, 1940 (Public, Numbered 880,
14 Seventy-sixth Congress), become effective, the heads of the
15 several executive departments and independent establish-
16 ments having field positions in the grades affected by this
17 Act, the compensation of which is required to be fixed in
18 accordance with section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923,
19 as amended, are authorized and directed to adjust such com-
20 pensation to conform to the rates established for such grades
21 under this Act.

22 SEC. 3. In adjusting initially the rates of pay of em-
23 ployees affected by the provisions of this Act, the rules pre-
24 scribed by section 6 of the Classification Act of 1923, as
25 amended, shall govern: *Provided*, That existing allocations of

1 positions previously made by the Civil Service Commission
2 in the custodial service shall be used for initial pay-adjustment
3 purposes under this Act and shall remain in effect until
4 changed by the Civil Service Commission under provisions
5 of this Act: *Provided further*, That in the case of positions
6 subject to the allocation jurisdiction of the Civil Service Com-
7 mission, and allocable to new grades six, seven, eight, nine,
8 and ten of the professional and scientific service or new grades
9 thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen of the cleri-
10 cal, administrative, and fiscal service, no such position shall be
11 allocated to any of such new grades nor any incumbent paid
12 any increased rate under this Act, unless and until the posi-
13 tion concerned has been finally allocated to such grade by the
14 Civil Service Commission in accordance with the provisions
15 of this Act: *And provided further*, That nothing contained
16 in this Act shall operate to decrease the pay of any present
17 employee.

18 SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
19 such sums as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this
20 Act into effect.

21 SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6217

[Report No. 1557]

A BILL

To amend section 13 of the Classification Act
of 1923, as amended.

By Mr. RAMSPECK

DECEMBER 12, 1941

Referred to the Committee on the Civil Service

DECEMBER 23, 1941

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed

effective July 1, 1940, continue such services and payments under such contractual obligation for the contemplated period, until and unless the Commission enters into an agreement or arrangement on such terms and conditions as it deems appropriate for the adjustment or termination of such services and payments, in which case payments shall be made in accordance with the new agreement or arrangement.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"That all payments heretofore made by the United States Maritime Commission on account of hospitalization, care, and medical or surgical services for Leo Mulvey, under an agreement or commitment made or assumed by the said Commission or the United States Shipping Board (Emergency) Merchant Fleet Corporation for the continuance of such services or payments during the disability of the said Leo Mulvey, are hereby approved and confirmed. Such agreement or commitment shall, effective July 1, 1937, be held and considered to be an existing contractual obligation on the part of the said Fleet Corporation under section 203 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and the said Commission shall, effective July 1, 1940, continue such services and payments under such contractual obligation for the contemplated period, until and unless the Commission enters into an agreement or arrangement on such terms and conditions as it deems appropriate for the adjustment or termination of such services and payments, in which case payments shall be made in accordance with the new agreement or arrangement."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution to approve and authorize the continuance of certain payments for the hospitalization and care of Leo Mulvey, and for other purposes."

PAY FOR ARMY OFFICERS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5480, to provide pay for officers in accordance with the rank and grade in which they were inducted and served in the land forces.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That persons inducted into the land forces of the United States, or called to active duty therein, in grades or ranks to which not entitled under laws and regulations in effect at the time of said induction or call, shall, notwithstanding and administrative determination to the contrary, be entitled to the pay and allowances of the rank or grade in which inducted or called for the period during which they in fact served in said erroneous rank or grade, to be paid out of the appropriation available on the date of the enactment hereof for pay of the Army: *Provided,* That the Secretary of War determines that the induction or call of said persons in said erroneous grade or rank was without fault on the part of said persons so inducted or called.

SEC. 2. Payments heretofore erroneously made to such persons described in section 1 hereof are hereby ratified and validated and credit therefor shall be allowed by the Comptroller General of the United States in the accounts of disbursing officers making said payments: *Provided,* That any amounts collected from any person on account of pay-

ments which are herein validated shall be refunded to said person upon the presentation of a claim therefor to the Comptroller General of the United States who is authorized and directed to certify said claim to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 4, after "States", strike out "or called to active duty therein" and insert "as a part of the National Guard of the United States under Public Resolution No. 96, approved August 27, 1940."

Line 9, strike out "and" and insert "an." Page 2, line 18, after "any", strike out "money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated" and insert "funds available for pay of the Army."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BLAIR COUNTY, PA.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5481, to transfer Blair County, Pa., from the western judicial district of Pennsylvania to the middle judicial district of Pennsylvania.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Blair County, Pa., of the western judicial district of Pennsylvania, be, and it is hereby, detached from said judicial district and attached to the middle judicial district of Pennsylvania.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, after "Pennsylvania", insert a colon and the following: "*Provided,* That the transfer herein provided shall not affect any case or proceedings now pending."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT OF CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1923

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6217, to amend section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MOSER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I call the attention of my friend to the fact that the testimony before the committee, of which the gentleman is a member, was to the effect that this bill is definitely a help to national defense. The administration is very eager to have it passed, promptly, in order that the Navy Department may get a higher grade of personnel for guard positions and so other agencies may retain and secure mechanics in the Government service. True, it covers some other matters, but I hope my friend may be willing to let the bill go through.

Mr. MOSER. Mr. Speaker, practically everybody in the Government is trying

to take a free ride at the expense of national defense, and we have embarked on the policy of cutting out nondefense spending. Here is a bill that will carry an increase in salaries to persons who are in the classified civil service drawing salaries from \$5,600 to \$9,500 a year. I do not mind increasing the wages of a guard and helping the Navy Department recruit a superior personnel to that which they presently have, but I do object to giving every bureaucrat in the Government of the United States and every person in the high brackets of salary under the classified service a free ride every time we do something for the under dog, for charwomen, guards, and so forth, of low salary. I spent 22 years in the classified service getting up just about half that high, and with the gigantic strides that we have been taking I am constrained to object and shall ever object to increasing anybody in the classified service to a point in such service where the salary of such positions will exceed the salary of a Member of the Congress.

Mr. RAMSPECK. The gentleman knows there is nothing in this bill that will permit anybody to draw a salary above \$10,000 a year, and he also knows that the part of the bill he is discussing costs only \$300,000, whereas the total cost of the bill is \$15,000,000, the other money going to the lower-paid people who need it greatly and whose salaries are now far below the going rates in private employment.

Mr. MOSER. The aggregate of the increase in the bill will be something like \$4,000,000 to the higher brackets. There are classifications there that will receive as much as \$600. I am constrained to object to that part of the bill.

Mr. RAMSPECK. The testimony of all the officials of the Government was that the net increase for the higher grades would be \$300,000 per year, and I furnished the gentleman with a statement to that effect showing the number of positions and the number that are already above this \$9,000 limit either by an act of Congress or because they are not under the Classification Act. There are many of them outside the Classification Act receiving above \$9,000 per year.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Moser]?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I object to the bill being passed over.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MOSER. I object, Mr. Speaker.

MAINTENANCE OF SECRECY OF MILITARY INFORMATION

The Clerk called the next business, House Joint Resolution 264, to maintain the secrecy of military information.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a similar Senate joint resolution may be considered in lieu of the House joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution (S. J. Res. 124), as follows:

Resolved, etc. That effective as of May 27, 1941, section 12 (h) of the Neutrality Act of 1939 (Public Res. No. 54, 76th Cong.) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "Any reports required by this section may be omitted or dispensed with in the discretion of the Secretary of State during the existence of a state of war."

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The similar House joint resolution was laid on the table.

THE INTER AMERICAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

The Clerk called the next business, House Joint Resolution 219, to enable the United States to become an adhering member of the Inter American Statistical Institute.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. BLOOM] whether, in his opinion, the passage of this joint resolution will help in winning the war by improving relations with our South American friends? If that is so, I shall be very pleased to support the bill.

Mr. BLOOM. In answer to the gentleman, I will say yes, and, furthermore it will give us at this time information that will be valuable not only to this country but to the countries of this hemisphere. The measure is recommended by the President, the Secretary of State, the Bureau of the Budget, the Census Bureau, and one other department.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the House joint resolution?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute Senate Joint Resolution 96, a similar resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Senate joint resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That to enable the United States to become an adhering member of the Inter American Statistical Institute, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be required for expenditure under the direction of the Secretary of State, for the payment of the share of the United States toward the support of the institute: *Provided*, That the share of the United States each year after the second year shall not exceed 50 percent of the total contribution made for the same purposes by all adhering member governments during the year preceding the one for which payment is made: *Provided further*, That the total cost to the United States shall not exceed \$35,000 in any one year.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the Senate joint resolution.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

House Joint Resolution 219 was ordered to lie on the table.

The SPEAKER. This concludes the calling of the Consent Calendar, as the last four bills have not been on the calendar for 3 legislative days.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, it is expected that we will take up the conference report upon the price control bill on Thursday, if it is filed before that time. Even if filed tomorrow or today, it will not come up until Thursday.

We expect to take up tomorrow a bill from the Naval Affairs Committee. A rule has been reported today authorizing the consideration of that bill, which provides for an expenditure of \$450,000,000 for shore construction.

AUTHORIZING VESSELS OF CANADIAN REGISTRY TO TRANSPORT IRON ORE

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill S. 2204, authorizing vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore on the Great Lakes during 1942.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object, to have the gentleman from Virginia give us an explanation of the bill.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, an identical bill was passed last year, applicable only to the year 1941, permitting the transportation of iron ore in vessels of Canadian registry. That bill was limited to the year 1941. This identical bill provides for the same thing for the season of 1942. It is important that an immediate arrangement be made, in order that we may get the benefit of the transportation of the ore.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The extension is for 1 more year?

Mr. BLAND. The bill provides for 1 year. I have polled 16 out of the 21 members of the committee, and all of the members on the gentleman's side, except 1 I have seen, and they think this bill should be passed immediately.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, by reason of emergency conditions in transportation on the Great Lakes, notwithstanding the provisions of section 27 of the act of Congress approved June 5, 1920 (41 Stat. 999), as amended by act of Congress approved April 11, 1935 (49 Stat. 154), and by act of Congress approved July 2, 1935 (49 Stat. 442), or the provisions of any other act of Congress or regulation, vessels of Canadian registry shall be permitted to transport iron ore between United States ports on the Great

Lakes during the 1942 season of navigation on the Great Lakes.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

CIVILIAN-DEFENSE LEGISLATION

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report upon the bill S. 1936, to provide protection of persons and property from bombing attacks in the United States, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the conferees be read in lieu of the report.

Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is no quorum present.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 8]

Barden	Healey	Pfeifer,
Barry	Hill, Colo.	Joseph L.
Bell	Hope	Reed, N. Y.
Bishop	Houston	Rizley
Boykin	Howell	Robertson,
Bradley, Pa.	Jensen	N. Dak.
Buckley, N. Y.	Johnson, Ill.	Robertson, Va.
Bulwinkle	Johnson,	Rogers, Mass.
Burch	Lyndon B.	Rogers, Okla.
Byron	Kee	Romjue
Cannon, Fla.	Kelley, Pa.	Sacks
Capozzoli	Kennedy,	Sauthoff
Casey, Mass.	Michael J.	Schaefer, Ill.
Clark	Kilburn	Scott
Claypool	Kleberg	Sheridan
Clevenger	Klein	Short
Coffee, Nebr.	Kramer	Smith, Pa.
Courtney	Kunkel	Snyder
Creal	Larrabee	South
Culkin	Leavy	Stratton
Cullen	McGranery	Summers, Tex.
Delaney	McIntyre	Sweeney
Ditter	Maciora	Taber
Downs	Magnuson	Thom
Drewry	Marcantonio	Van Zandt
Fish	Merritt	Vreeland
Flannagan	Monroney	Wasielewski
Ford, Thomas F.	Myers, Pa.	Weiss
Gamble	Norrell	Wene
Gavagan	Norton	West
Grant, Ind.	O'Day	Wilson
Hall,	O'Leary	Winter
Leonard W.	Osmer	Worley
Harris, Va.	O'Toole	Wright

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 331 members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings, under the call, were dispensed with.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE LEGISLATION

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 1936), to provide protection of persons and property from bombing attacks in the United States, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk may read the statement in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is it the intention of the gentleman from

Feb. 2

move over from a system of full employment for defense to a system of full employment for peace, without going through a low employment slump.

Mr. KEAN. I still think this question of policy is too important to be considered on the Consent Calendar, and I insist on my request that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. BEITER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN. I object, Mr. Speaker.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 13 OF THE CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1923

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6217, to amend section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Mr. MOSER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

LIMITED SERVICE MARINE CORPS RESERVE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6303, to create the Limited Service Marine Corps Reserve, and for other purposes.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the bill just reported has been enacted into law. It is Public Law No. 408. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the same thing is true with reference to the next bill on the calendar, Calendar No. 391, H. R. 6305, to further amend the act approved June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 944), as amended. That is now Public Law No. 407. I ask unanimous consent that that bill be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

MIDDLE RIO GRANDE CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 294, to authorize an appropriation for payment to the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District of construction costs assessed against certain lands within such district acquired by the United States for the benefit of certain Indians in the State of New Mexico.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$22,415.43, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of paying to the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District, a corporate political subdivision of the State of New Mexico, that part of the cost of works constructed by such district which was assessed against four hundred and eighty-three and twenty-nine one-hundredths acres, more or less, of lands, in addition to the lands covered by the contract of December 14, 1928, between the district and the Secretary of the Interior, executed pursuant to the act of March 13, 1928 (45 Stat.

312), in Sandoval County within such district as its proportionate share of the cost of construction of such works; such lands having been acquired by the United States for and on behalf of the Pueblo Indians of Cochiti, Santo Domingo, San Felipe, and Santa Ana subsequent to their assessment for construction costs but without the payment of the assessments thereon.

SEC. 2. The unexpended balance of the amount appropriated by the act of May 10, 1939 (53 Stat. 685-701), for final payment to the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District on account of Pueblo Indian lands benefited by the works constructed by the district is hereby made available for payment to the district to liquidate liens against three hundred and twenty and sixty-five one-hundredths acres in addition to lands covered by the contract of December 14, 1928, supra, representing unpaid construction assessments at the time the lands were purchased for the Indians.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RELIEF OF INDIANS WHO HAVE PAID TAXES ON ALLOTTED LANDS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1412, to amend the act of June 11, 1940 (Public, No. 590, 76th Cong., 3d sess.), providing for the relief of Indians who have paid taxes on allotted land.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GORE. Reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman from Washington [Mr. LEAVY] to explain this situation?

Mr. LEAVY. Mr. Speaker, this bill amends existing legislation to provide relief on a broader scale in cases where the Government issued fee patents to Indians during the trust period of the Indian allotments, and subsequently either canceled the patents before the 25-year trust period had expired or the lands were transferred or alienated to non-Indians.

In the first instance, legislation was enacted a year ago to grant relief. This legislation we are considering today broadens that law and provides that where an Indian who had been allotted land was given an involuntary fee patent, the land went upon the tax rolls of the county as a matter of law and then in later years was transferred to a non-Indian holder or the trust period expired, then in that type of cases this bill would place the counties which had collected the taxes in the same class as those where the Government canceled the patents and took the lands back for the Indians, such cases already being covered by existing law. The Government could not have canceled the fee patent because the land was transferred to an innocent holder and still remains on the tax rolls.

The problem here existing arises entirely through neglect, let us say, perhaps, of the trustee, the United States Government, in handling the trust matters of the Indian lands, since in every State of the Union, when a patent issues the land at once goes on the tax rolls of the county where located. The county is the collecting agent and disburses the money to the State and other units.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEAVY. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I may say that the report of the Department on the original act which this bill seeks to amend clearly stated that it was not merely a matter of neglect on the part of the Government as trustee but was a direct error on the part of the Department of the Interior in forcing these patents out in violation of the trust period. The original legislation was recommended by the Secretary to correct his own error and this amendment, as I understand it, merely seeks to cover one particular type of these cases that was excluded unintentionally from the original act.

Mr. LEAVY. The gentleman, who is the author of the original act is correct. I thank him for his statement. This bill has passed the Senate, having been introduced in that body by Senator WALLGREN of my State. I introduced a similar bill at the same time in the House, and the Indian Affairs Committee substituted the Senate bill, for my bill, at my request.

Mr. GORE. I thank the gentleman.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of June 11, 1940 (Public, No. 590, 76th Cong., ch. 315, 3d sess.) be, and the same is hereby, amended to read:

"The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to reimburse Indian allottees, or Indian heirs or Indian devisees of allottees, for all taxes paid, including penalties and interest, on so much of their allotted lands as have been patented in fee prior to the expiration of the period of trust without application by or consent of the patentee: *Provided*, That if the Indian allottee, or his or her Indian heirs or Indian devisees, have by their own act accepted such patent, no reimbursement shall be made for taxes paid, including penalties and interest, subsequent to acceptance of the patent: *Provided further*, That the fact of such acceptance shall be determined by the Secretary of the Interior.

"In any case in which a claim against a State, county, or political subdivision thereof, for taxes collected upon such lands during the trust period has been reduced to judgment and such judgment remains unsatisfied in whole or in part, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, upon reimbursement by him to the Indian of the amount of taxes including penalties and interest paid thereon, and upon payment by the judgment debtor of the costs of the suit, to cause such judgment to be released: *Provided further*, That in any case, upon submission of adequate proof, the claims for taxes paid by or on behalf of the patentee or his Indian heirs or Indian devisees have been satisfied, in whole or in part, by the State, county, or political subdivision thereof, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to reimburse the State, county, or political subdivision for such amounts as may have been paid by them."

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$95,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

Any appropriations made pursuant to this section shall remain available until expended.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed,

and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADDITIONAL JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1961, to eliminate the prohibition against the filling of the first vacancy occurring in the office of district judge for the District of New Jersey.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill provides for a new and permanent judge in New Jersey to take the place of the temporary judge who has just resigned. I would have no objection to a temporary judgeship, but I would like to look a little further into the matter of the need for a permanent judge before taking any position in the matter and I therefore ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF MINNESOTA

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4321, for the benefit of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all right, title, and interest of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe in and to the so-called Red Lake Indian ceded lands, including any administrative reserves, is hereby declared extinguished and title thereto vested in the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians: *Provided further,* That all right, title, and interest of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians in and to the ceded lands restored to the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, including any administrative reserves, is hereby declared extinguished and title thereto vested in the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. The lands involved shall continue to be held in trust by the United States.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 3, following the word "That", insert a comma and the following language: "subject to the execution of proper relinquishments by the duly authorized tribal officials of the Red Lake Band and the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe."

On page 1, line 7, strike out the colon and the word "*Provided further, That*" and insert in lieu thereof a semicolon and the word "and."

On page 1, line 13, after the word "States", strike out the period, insert a comma in lieu thereof, and add the following language: "and any funds hereafter derived from said lands shall be the property of the respective band or tribe of Chippewa Indians vested with title to the lands."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRANSFERRING MERIWETHER COUNTY FROM THE COLUMBUS DIVISION TO THE NEWMAN DIVISION AND CHANGING TERMS OF DISTRICT COURT FOR MACON AND AMERICUS DIVISIONS IN THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6270, to amend subsections (b), (d), and

(e) of section 77 of the Judicial Code so as to transfer the county of Meriwether from the Columbus division of the middle district of Georgia to the Newman division of the northern district of Georgia, and to change the terms of the district court for the Macon and Americus divisions in the middle district of Georgia.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. CELLER. Is there objection to the bill itself?

Mr. PACE. I may state that there is a provision in the bill that I did not know the bill contained, changing the time of the terms of the court, which I would like to take up with the judge and the United States attorney.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTAIN RESERVE OFFICERS TO THE LINE OF THE REGULAR NAVY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4808, to authorize the appointment of certain Reserve officers to the line of the Regular Navy, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. IZAC. Mr. Speaker, I object.

BRIDGE ACROSS COLORADO RIVER, NEEDLES, CALIF.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6072) authorizing the States of Arizona and California, jointly or separately, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Colorado River at or near Needles, Calif.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object, to ask the author of the bill whether this is the request of the Highway Commission of Arizona, or whether the Highway Commission of Arizona has been asked to report upon the bill. Mr. Speaker, receiving no response, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXPRESSION OF THANKS TO HONDURAS

The Clerk called the next business, House Resolution 351, expressing the thanks of the House of Representatives to the President of Honduras.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. This is one of 17 bills on the calendar, all of similar nature, in each of which the thanks of the House of Representatives is extended to the various countries of Central and South America, which were visited by certain Members of Congress last fall. It will be recalled that a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations toured South and Central America last fall, and I have no doubt did a great deal of good toward bringing about closer relations between those countries and ourselves. I have no criticism for such excursions, but, to the contrary, would encourage them in every way possible, for I feel

that Members of Congress are better qualified to perform their tasks as legislators if they have information gained through travel.

These 17 measures, however, present a matter of policy which I feel should be brought to the attention of the House rather than adopted by the hasty action which goes with unanimous-consent procedure. There have been many other instances when a group of Congressmen have visited foreign countries, and they were cordially received by the representatives of the nations being visited, and yet no formal recognition of the hospitality given them has been taken by the House. It is, of course, entirely proper that if the House were to send an official group to a foreign country some appropriate recognition of their reception should be made upon their return, but for the House to follow the practice set forth in the measures we have before us today I feel exceeds the bounds of diplomatic necessity. I feel quite sure that the nations of South and Central America do not expect this sort of recognition, beneficial though it may be toward fostering our good-neighbor policy.

Now that the measures have been brought to the floor for action, it would be unbecoming for me to enter an objection or to request a postponement of consideration, neither of which I shall do, but rather be content with an expression of the hope that the Foreign Affairs Committee, which is always on the alert to establish a better feeling of friendship and accord with other nations, will not be so unduly solicitous in the future.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas there have long existed historic ties of friendship between the United States of America and Honduras; and

Whereas these cordial relations which are based on mutual respect of two sovereign and independent nations happily grow stronger day by day; and

Whereas recently the President of Honduras extended unusual and cordial hospitality to five members of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives of the United States on a visit to Tegucigalpa: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the United States express its deep appreciation to the President of Honduras, and to the people of the Republic of Honduras, for their warm demonstration of friendship for the Congress and for the people of the United States, which had its inspiration in the solidarity of the American nations and the preservation of their institutions; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution shall be transmitted to the President of the Republic of Honduras.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair suggests that these resolutions be considered en bloc.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the other similar resolutions be considered en bloc.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I would be very glad to have that done.

his own remarks in the RECORD at that point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

PUYALLUP TRIBE OF INDIANS, STATE OF WASHINGTON

The Clerk called the first bill on the Consent Calendar, H. R. 4578, to authorize certain corrections in the tribal membership roll of the Puyallup Tribe of Indians in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OF CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1923

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6217, to amend section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MOSER, Mr. COLE of New York, and Mr. KEAN objected.

ADDITIONAL JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1961, to eliminate the prohibition against the filling of the first vacancy occurring in the office of district judge for the district of New Jersey.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. HART. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN. I object, Mr. Speaker.

AMENDING THE NATIONALITY ACT OF 1940

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6439, to expedite the naturalization of persons who are not citizens, who have served or who hereafter serve honorably in the naval or military forces during the present war.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I think this bill covers the same subject matter that was dealt with in the conference report just agreed to.

Mr. COLE of New York. I was going to object to the consideration of the bill for that reason, Mr. Speaker. With that explanation, I object.

INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 268) to extend the time for amending the petition of the Indians of California under section 4 of the act of May 18, 1928.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. LEA], I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

FRED B. WOODARD

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3759, to limit the operation of sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code, and section 190 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, with respect to certain counsel.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

TLINGIT AND HAIDA INDIANS OF ALASKA

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5484, for the relief of the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the Delegate from Alaska [Mr. DIMOND], I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

CREDITING OF MILITARY SERVICE UNDER RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACTS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6387, to extend the crediting of military service under the railroad retirement acts, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act approved June 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 307), entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to establish a retirement system for employees of carriers subject to the Interstate Commerce Act, and for other purposes,' approved August 29, 1935," as amended, is hereby amended as follows:

Subsection (a) of section 3A is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(a) For the purposes of determining eligibility for an annuity and computing an annuity, including a minimum annuity, there shall also be included in an individual's years of service, within the limitations hereinafter provided in this section, voluntary or involuntary military service of an individual within or without the United States during any war service period, including such military service prior to the date of enactment of this amendment: *Provided, however,* That such military service shall be included only subject to and in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b) of section 3, in the same manner as though military service were service rendered as an employee: *Provided further,* That an individual who entered military service prior to a war service period shall not be regarded as having been in military service in a war-service period with respect to any part of the period for which he entered such military service."

Sec. 2. Subsection (b) of section 3A is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) For the purpose of this section and section 202, as amended, an individual shall be deemed to have been in 'military service' when commissioned or enrolled in the active service of the land or naval forces of the United States and until resignation or discharge therefrom; and the service of any individual in any reserve component of the land or naval forces of the United States, while serving in the land or naval forces of the United States for any period, even though less than 30 days, shall be deemed to have

been active service in such force during such period."

Sec. 3. Subsection (c) of section 3A is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(c) For the purpose of this section and section 202, as amended, a 'war service period' shall mean (1) any war period, or (2) with respect to any particular individual, any period during which such individual (i) having been in military service at the end of a war period, was required to continue in military service, or (ii) was required by call of the President, or by any act of Congress or regulation, order, or proclamation pursuant thereto, to enter and continue in military service, or (3) any period after September 7, 1939, with respect to which a state of national emergency was duly declared to exist which requires a strengthening of the national defense."

Sec. 4. Subsection (f) of section 3A is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(f) Military service shall not be included in the years of service of an individual unless, prior to the beginning of his military service in a war-service period and in the same calendar year in which such military service began, or in the next preceding calendar year, the individual rendered service for compensation to an employer or to a person service to which is otherwise creditable under this act, or lost time as an employee for which he received remuneration, or was serving as an employee representative."

Sec. 5. Subsection (k) of section 3A is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(k) No person shall be entitled to an annuity, or to an increase in an annuity, based on military service unless a specific claim for credit for military service is filed with the Board by the individual who rendered such military service, and in no case shall an annuity, or an increase in an annuity, based on military service begin to accrue earlier than 60 days prior to the date on which such claim for credit for military service was filed with the Board nor before October 8, 1940: *Provided,* That this subsection shall not be construed to prevent payment of annuities with respect to accruals, not based on military service, prior to the date on which an annuity based on military service began to accrue."

Sec. 6. Subsection (l) of section 3A is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(l) An individual who, before the ninety-first day after the date on which this amendment of section 3A is enacted was awarded an annuity under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 or the Railroad Retirement Act of 1935, but who had rendered military service which, if credited, would have resulted in an increase in his annuity, may, notwithstanding the previous award of an annuity, file with the Board an application for an increase in such annuity based on his military service. Upon the filing of such application, if the Board finds that the military service thus claimed is creditable and would result in an increase in the annuity, the Board, notwithstanding the previous award, shall recertify the annuity on an increased basis in the same manner as though the provisions making military service creditable had been in effect at the time of the original certification subject, however, to the provisions of subsection (k) of this section. If the annuity previously awarded is a joint and survivor annuity, the increased annuity shall be a joint and survivor annuity of the same type, the actuarial value of the increase to be computed as of the effective date of the increase: *Provided, however,* That if on the date the increase begins to accrue the individual has no spouse for whom the election of the joint and survivor annuity was made, the increase on a single life basis shall be added to the individual's annuity."

Sec. 7. Immediately after subsection (l) of section 3A insert the following new subsection:

"(m) In determining the amount of death benefits payable under section 5, there shall be added to the aggregate compensation (determined as provided in section 5) an amount equal to \$160 multiplied by the number of months in which the deceased was in creditable military service after December 31, 1936: *Provided*, That if, under any other act of Congress, there is payable with respect to the death of the individual any gratuitous death benefit, allowance, or pension by reason of military service on the basis of which, in whole or in part, death benefits payable under section 5 are increased under the provisions of this subsection, the amount of such increase shall be reduced by the total amount payable under such other act or, if such total amount is unascertainable in advance, by the actuarial value thereof, as determined by the Board."

Sec. 8. Subsection (m) of section 3A is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(n) In addition to the amount authorized to be appropriated in subsection (a) of section 15 of this act, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the railroad retirement account for each fiscal year, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, (1) an amount sufficient to meet the additional cost of crediting military service rendered prior to January 1, 1937, and (ii) an amount found by the Board to be equal to the amount of the total additional excise and income taxes which would have been payable during the preceding fiscal year under subchapter B of chapter 9 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, with respect to the compensation, as defined in such subchapter B, of all individuals entitled to credit under the Railroad Retirement Acts, as amended, for military service after December 31, 1936, if each of such individuals, in addition to compensation actually earned, had earned such compensation in the amount of \$160 in each calendar month in which he was in such military service during such preceding fiscal year and such taxes were measured by all such compensation without limitation as to amount earned by any individual in any one calendar month. The additional cost of crediting military service rendered prior to January 1, 1937, shall be deemed to be the difference between the actuarial value of each annuity based in part on military service and the actuarial value of the annuity which would be payable to the same individual without regard to military service. In calculating these actuarial values, (1) whenever the annuity based in part on military service begins to accrue before age 60, the annuity without regard to military service shall be valued on the assumption of deferment to age 60, and whenever the annuity based in part on military service is awarded under subsection 2 (a) of section 2 (a), the annuity without regard to military service shall be valued on the assumption of deferment to age 65; and (2) all such actuarial values shall be calculated as of the date on which the annuity based on military service begins to accrue and shall not thereafter be subject to change. All such actuarial calculations shall be based on the combined annuity table of mortality and all calculations in this subsection shall take into account interest at the rate of 3 percent per annum compounded annually. The Railroad Retirement Board, as promptly as practicable after the enactment of this amendment, and thereafter annually, shall submit to the Bureau of the Budget estimates of such military service appropriations to be made to the account, in addition to the annual estimate by the Board, in accordance with subsection (a) of section 15 of this act, of the appropriation to be made to the account to provide for the payment of annuities, pensions, and death benefits not based on military service. The estimate made in any year with respect to military service rendered prior to January 1, 1937, shall be based on the cost, as determined in

accordance with the above provisions, of annuities awarded or increased on the basis of such military service up to the close of the preceding fiscal year and not previously appropriated for, and shall take into account interest from the date the annuity began to accrue or was increased to the date or dates on which the amount appropriated is to be credited to the railroad retirement account. In making the estimate for the appropriation for military service rendered after December 31, 1936, the Board shall take into account any excess or deficiency in the appropriation or appropriations for such service in any preceding fiscal year or years, with interest thereon, resulting from an overestimate or underestimate of the number of individuals in creditable military service or the months of military service."

Sec. 9. Immediately after the subsection of section 3A which, as amended, is subsection (n), insert the following new subsection:

"(o) Section 3A, as herein amended, shall be effective as of October 8, 1940. No rights shall be deemed to have accrued under section 3A which would not have accrued had this act amending section 3A been enacted on October 8, 1940."

Sec. 10. The third proviso of section 202 of said act of June 24, 1937, is hereby amended to read as follows: "And provided further, That for the purposes of determining eligibility for an annuity and computing an annuity there shall also be included in an individual's service period, subject to and in accordance with the second proviso of subsection (a), subsections (b) to (e), inclusive, and subsections (g) to (l), inclusive, of section 3A of this act, as amended, voluntary or involuntary military service of an individual within or without the United States during any war service period, including such military service prior to the date of enactment of this amendment, if, prior to the beginning of his military service in a war service period and in the same calendar year in which such military service began, or in the next preceding calendar year, the individual rendered service for compensation to a carrier, or to a person, service to which is otherwise creditable, or was serving as a representative; but such military service shall be included only subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1935, in the same manner as though military service were service rendered as an employee. This proviso, as herein amended, shall be effective as of October 8, 1940. No right shall be deemed to have accrued under this proviso which would not have accrued had this amendment thereof been enacted on October 8, 1940."

Sec. 11. Immediately after section 18 of said act of June 24, 1937, insert the following new section:

"INCOMPETENCE

"Sec. 19. (a) Every individual receiving or claiming benefits, or to whom any right or privilege is extended, under this or any other act of Congress now or hereafter administered by the Board shall be conclusively presumed to have been competent until the date on which the Board receives written notice, in a form and manner acceptable to the Board, that he is an incompetent, or a minor, for whom a guardian or other person legally vested with the care of his person or estate has been appointed: *Provided, however*, That the Board may, in its discretion, validly, recognize actions by, and conduct transactions with, others acting, prior to receipt of, or in the absence of, such written notice, in behalf of an individual found by the Board to be an incompetent or a minor, if the Board finds such actions or transactions to be in the best interests of such individual.

"(b) Every guardian or other person legally vested with the care of the person or estate of an incompetent or minor who is receiving or claiming benefits, or to whom any right or

privilege is extended, under this or any other act of Congress now or hereafter administered by the Board shall have power everywhere, in the manner and to the extent prescribed by the Board, to take any action necessary or appropriate to perfect any right or exercise any privilege of the incompetent or minor and to conduct all transactions on his behalf under this or any other act of Congress now or hereafter administered by the Board. Any payment made pursuant to the provisions of this or the preceding subsection shall be a complete settlement and satisfaction of any claim, right, or interest in and to such payment.

"(c) This section shall be effective as of August 29, 1935."

Sec. 12. Effective as of June 24, 1937, except as to death benefits certified prior to the date of the enactment of this section, section 5 of said act of June 24, 1937, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"DEATH BENEFITS

"Sec. 5. (a) The death benefit shall be an amount equal to 4 percent of the aggregate compensation (determined in accordance with section 1 (h) of this act but exclusive of the excess over \$300 in any month's earnings) earned by an individual as an employee after December 31, 1936, less any annuity payments paid him, and less any annuity payments due him but not yet paid at his death, and, if he is survived by a spouse entitled to a joint and survivor annuity, less any annuity payments paid such spouse under sections 3 (f) and 4 of this act, and less any annuity payments due such spouse under said sections but not yet paid at death.

"(b) The amount of the death benefit computed under subsection (a) of this section shall be due upon the death of an individual who was an employee after December 31, 1936, or, if he is survived by a spouse entitled to a joint and survivor annuity, upon the death of such spouse and, upon application therefor, as provided in subsection (c) of this section, shall be paid in a lump sum to the person or persons designated by such individual in a writing filed, on or before the date of his death, with the Board, in such manner and form as provided by the Board: *Provided, however*, That if such designation has not been filed, or was improperly executed or improperly filed, or no designee is alive on the day the death benefit becomes due, the amount of the death benefit shall be paid to the person determined by the Board to have been such individual's spouse on the day of his death; if no such spouse is alive on the day the death benefit becomes due, such amount shall be paid to the person determined by the Board to be his child, by blood or by legal adoption, and alive on the day the death benefit becomes due, and if there be more than one such child they shall share equally; if there be no such child, such amount shall be paid to the person determined by the Board to be his parent and alive on the day the death benefit becomes due, and if both parents are so determined they shall share equally; if there be no such parent, such amount shall be paid to the person determined by the Board to be his brother or sister, by blood or through legal adoption, and alive on the day the death benefit becomes due, and if there be more than one such brother or sister they shall share equally; and if there be no such brother or sister such amount shall be paid to the person determined by the Board to be his grandchild, by blood or through legal adoption, and alive on the day the death benefit becomes due, and if there be more than one such grandchild they shall share equally. If there be no such persons enumerated above in this subsection, the Board may compensate other persons to the extent and in the proportions that they have borne the expenses of the last illness or funeral or both of such individual in an amount or amounts,

JUN 27 1942

U. S. Department of Agriculture

FILE COPY

United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 77th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 88

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1942

No. 119

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Reverend Edward G. Latch, minister, Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

O Thou Eternal Father of our spirits, our refuge, and strength, our present help in time of trouble, we lift our hearts to Thee in prayer. We thank Thee for Thy mercies which are new every day and fresh every morning. We thank Thee for Thy loving care which is ever about us. Always Thou art sustaining us. Make us worthy, we beseech Thee, of all Thy good gifts.

We pray for strength and courage amid the temptations of this hour. We pray for understanding and a purity of purpose that with clear heads and clean minds we may ever seek the truth—the truth that makes men free.

Bless the leaders of our Nation with Thy never failing guidance, assure them always of Thy presence and keep them in the path of their higher moods we pray through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

ACCORDING THE PRIVILEGES OF FREE IMPORTATION TO CERTAIN GROUPS

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 327, to accord privileges of free importation to members of the armed forces of other United Nations, to enemy prisoners of war, and civilian internees and detainees, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That all articles imported into the United States, its Territories or possessions, including the Canal Zone and the Virgin Islands, consigned or addressed to members of the armed forces of the United Nations, other than those of the United States, who are on duty therein, which arti-

cles are intended for their personal or official use, shall be admitted free of all duties and internal-revenue taxes imposed upon or by reason of importation and all customs charges and exactions: *Provided, however,* That if the Secretary of the Treasury shall find that any of the other United Nations does not accord similar treatment to members of the armed forces of the United States, the privileges herein granted shall, after collectors of customs have been officially advised of such finding, be accorded to members of the armed forces of such nation only to the extent that similar treatment is accorded to members of the armed forces of the United States.

SEC. 2. In order to implement the provisions of article 38 of The Convention Between the United States of America and Other Powers Relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, signed at Geneva on July 27, 1929, ratified by the President on January 16, 1932, and proclaimed on August 4, 1932 (47 Stat. (pt. 2) 2021, 2043), all articles consigned or addressed to enemy prisoners of war and enemy civilian internees and detainees in the United States, its Territories or possessions, including the Canal Zone and the Virgin Islands, shall be admitted free of all duties and internal-revenue taxes imposed upon or by reason of importation and all customs charges and exactions.

SEC. 3. All articles made by members of the armed forces of the United Nations interned or detained as prisoners of war by any enemy country or made by nationals of the United States interned or detained by any enemy country as enemy nationals shall, when imported into the United States, its Territories or possessions, including the Canal Zone and the Virgin Islands, be admitted free of all duties and internal-revenue taxes imposed upon or by reason of importation and all customs charges and exactions.

SEC. 4. The exemptions from duties, taxes, charges, and exactions provided for by this joint resolution shall be subject to compliance with such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

SEC. 5. This joint resolution shall be effective as to articles entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after the date of its enactment and before the expiration of 6 months after the termination of the unlimited national emergency proclaimed by the President on May 27, 1941.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOUGHTON. I yield.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, this is a matter that has been considered by the Ways and Means Committee and unanimously reported, but I think it of sufficient importance to ask for some slight explanation from the chairman of the committee before the question of the passage of the resolution is put.

Mr. DOUGHTON. This action was requested by the Treasury Department. The joint resolution was unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means after careful consideration yesterday.

Section 1 of the joint resolution provides that articles used by the armed forces of the United Nations other than the United States imported for personal use shall be admitted free of customs duties and internal-revenue import taxes. Very frequently the people back home send wearing apparel, cigarettes, chocolates, and things of that kind, and it is the purpose of the first provision of the resolution to admit such articles free of duty, provided other nations accord similar treatment to the forces of the United States in like circumstances.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOUGHTON. I yield to my distinguished friend.

Mr. TREADWAY. I think it might be well for the gentleman from North Carolina to explain a little more in detail how this resolution came to be reported so quickly, namely, at the request of the Treasury Department, in view of the large number of troops that are scattered in foreign countries to whom our people want to send little gifts, such as cigarettes, socks, or things of that kind; and the same treatment must be accorded prisoners we may have on the border countries, like the State of Texas.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Section 1 does not deal with prisoners, but deals with armed forces. Prisoners and interns of enemy countries are dealt with in section 2. Section 2 provides that articles imported for their use shall be admitted free of import duties or internal-revenue taxes.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, the only remark that I care to add is that the

resolution was thoroughly explained. It seems to be simply a humane measure, treating our people and foreign enemies in the same general way in relation to their families.

Mr. DOUGHTON. I thank my distinguished colleague for his contribution. If we expect prisoners of war of the United Nations or of the United States who are in the service of the United Nations to be accorded humane treatment, we must extend such treatment to prisoners of war and interns of other nations in this country.

The resolution was earnestly recommended as rather an emergency measure by the Treasury Department. The Committee on Ways and Means heard representation and statements made by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Sullivan, in whom we all have confidence, and we were convinced that it was not only an important measure but a necessary one to insure humane treatment of our own people in accordance with the regulations of warfare.

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXEMPTION FROM DUTY OF PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS BROUGHT INTO THE UNITED STATES UNDER GOVERNMENT ORDERS

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 7234) to exempt from duty personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COOPER]?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may we have the bill explained?

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, this bill, H. R. 7234, is unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means at the very urgent request of the State, War, Navy, and Treasury Departments. The committee considered the matter very carefully and unanimously reported the bill favorably.

The purpose of the bill is to exempt from duty personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders. It provides for the importation of personal and household effects of any person in the service of the United States or his family or of any person evacuated to the United States if such articles are forwarded to the United States by reason of Government instructions regarding the movement of the owner of the article even though the owner thereof by reason of military operations or wartime conditions does not intend an immediate return to this country and, in fact, may be precluded by the event of war from ever returning to this country.

In effect, the bill simply provides that the household and personal effects of our people on duty in foreign countries who were caught there by reason of the war may be sent to this country without having to pay the duty on them. Of

course, they could bring them in without paying the duty, but obviously they cannot come to bring them in because they are either required to stay there on duty or some of them are detained and cannot bring their personal and household effects back to this country.

Your committee was advised of a report from the collector of customs at San Francisco that they have about 90 shipments of household goods and effects of Army officers and Navy officers that have been sent to this country where the officers had to remain in foreign countries and those shipments out there are being held in the Customs Service.

Mr. TREADWAY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOPER. With pleasure.

Mr. TREADWAY. I simply desire to confirm the statement of the gentleman from Tennessee and to say that the minority members of the committee thoroughly agree with the request that this bill be promptly passed.

Mr. COOPER. None of these articles are to be offered for sale.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. COOPER. With pleasure.

Mr. RICH. This equipment, furniture, and things are owned by our own people who are in foreign lands?

Mr. COOPER. Yes.

Mr. RICH. It would not permit them under present-day conditions to go out and purchase a lot of equipment and material that they expected to use if they do not have it in their possession at the present time?

Mr. COOPER. No. It is only intended to take care of the things they have with them and want to send back here for safekeeping.

Mr. GEARHART. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOPER. With pleasure.

Mr. GEARHART. It will only apply to those articles of household furniture, and so forth, that the Government orders brought in?

Mr. COOPER. Exactly. They have to be brought in under instructions of the Government.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, the personal and household effects of any person in the service of the United States, or of his family, or of any person evacuated to the United States under Government orders, may be brought into the United States or any of its possessions, pursuant to Government orders or instructions, without the payment of any duty or tax imposed upon, or by reason of, importation.

Sec. 2. This act shall be effective with respect to articles entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after December 8, 1941, and shall have no force or effect on or after the day following the proclamation of peace by the President. The free entry herein authorized shall apply to any effects described in section 1 which are in customs custody on the effective date of this act, notwithstanding the provisions of sections 490 and 491 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FILING OF MINORITY VIEWS

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have until midnight tonight to file the minority views of members of the Committee on Military Affairs to Report No. 2272.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMASON]?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 13 OF CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1923, AS AMENDED

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 510, Rept. No. 2276), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6217) to amend section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Civil Service, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of such consideration the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion, except one motion to recommit.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN]?

There was no objection.

THE HONORABLE JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, we are going to win this war. One of the most convincing portents is the unified cooperation of the membership on this floor regardless of party affiliation, in a splendid effort to throw into the balance all the resources of the Nation. We are all Americans united in a common cause and motivated by the fixed determination that in this war we shall not fail.

I call to witness the fact that in this united action no man has been more dedicated and cooperative than the distinguished minority leader the Honorable JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR.

No Member on either side of the Chamber but knows his devotion to the cause and his consistent cooperation with the majority leadership in working to the end, so essential to our war effort. No one knows it better than our beloved Speaker and our sincere and able majority leader.

In light of this record it came as a shock to all of us to read in this morning's papers that the President in calling a war conference of paramount impor-

in Chief of the Army and Navy. It is the duty of every one of us, man, woman, and child, to follow him and uphold his hands in the conduct of this war. We have just one job now to do, and that is to win.

In regard to what our course should be after we have won, the conditions that will exist then among nations is at this time, of course, unpredictable, but in the light of the history of our part in the other war and the history of the current war, a person would be less than a fool to say that this Nation should not co-operate in bringing into existence some sort of an institution, the purpose being to preserve peace and prevent a recurrence and providing some adequate means of enforcing its decisions. If we are going to have to fight these wars and pay for them, we had better have a part in the preliminary decisions that cause them.

(Mr. O'CONNOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the Record.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. STARNES of Alabama, for 2 weeks, on account of official business.

To Mr. DAVIS of Ohio, for 1 day, on account of important public business.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein an editorial from the Washington News.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a table on the attorneys in one of the Government departments.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 2424. An act for the relief of Clarence J. Meteyer, Lester W. Engels, and Dorothy B. Engels;

H. R. 2646. An act for the relief of L. W. Marek, Jr.;

H. R. 4092. An act for the relief of E. P. Corley;

H. R. 4554. An act for the relief of the estate of Julian B. Wiggins, deceased, and the estate of R. E. Thompson, deceased;

H. R. 4941. An act for the relief of J. C. Lemon, Louis McCoy, and Patricia McCoy;

H. R. 5070. An act for the relief of Francis Corwin Circle;

H. R. 5454. An act for the relief of David Caron;

H. R. 5619. An act for the relief of certain clerks in the post office at Detroit, Mich.;

H. R. 5854. An act for the relief of Madeleine Hammett, Olive Hammett, Walter Young, the estate of Laura O'Malley Young, deceased, and the legal guardian of Laura Elizabeth Young;

H. R. 6033. An act for the relief of William Tipton, Mrs. William Tipton, and Mrs. Eula Nelson;

H. R. 6184. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Ball;

H. R. 6355. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to expedite national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 28, 1940;

H. R. 6430. An act making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6496. An act to authorize the appointment of commissioned warrant and warrant officers to commissioned rank in the line and staff corps of the Navy Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6557. An act for the relief of James Gilmore and Marlan E. Gilmore;

H. R. 6899. An act to exempt custodial employees of the District of Columbia Board of Education from the operation of the provisions of section 6 of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Act approved May 10, 1916;

H. R. 6908. An act to amend the Defense Highway Act of 1941;

H. R. 7041. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 311. Joint resolution continuing the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation as an agency of the United States.

The Speaker announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1622. An act to authorize payment to janitors and custodians of the public schools of the District of Columbia for services rendered for local boards of the selective-service system;

S. 2316. An act to provide for the placing in Gallinger Hospital of a memorial to George Earle Chamberlain;

S. 2455. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide additional pay for personnel of the United States Navy assigned to duty on submarines and to diving duty," to include additional pay for diving in depths of less than 90 feet under certain conditions, and for other purposes; and

S. 2558. An act to further expedite the prosecution of the war by authorizing the control of the exportation of certain commodities.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 28 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, June 26, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS (Friday, June 26, 1942)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, at 10:30 a. m., on Friday, June 26, for consideration of war housing, room 245, old House Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE (Tuesday, June 30, 1942)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 a. m., Tuesday, June 30, 1942.

Business to be considered: Hearing on Federal Communications Commission.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES (Thursday, July 9, 1942)

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing on Thursday, July 9, 1942, at 10 a. m. H. R. 1616, to amend section 509, as amended, of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. DOUGHTON: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 7234. A bill to exempt from duty personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders; without amendment (Rept. No. 2275). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 510. Resolution for the consideration of H. R. 6217, a bill to amend section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 2276). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama: Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities. House Resolution 26 and House Resolution 282 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, first session; without amendment (Rept. No. 2277). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. FULMER: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 3956. A bill to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to permit exchange of land with private owners; with amendment (Rept. No. 2278). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CAMP: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7142. A bill relating to the payment of fees, expenses, and costs of witnesses and jurors and the accounting therefor, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2279). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LANHAM: Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. House Joint Resolution 323. Joint resolution to create a commission for the emergency safeguarding of the Capitol and other buildings in the legislative group, and other buildings under the Architect of the Capitol; without amendment (Rept. No. 2280). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SECREST: Committee on the Library. H. R. 7157. A bill to enable the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two-hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Thomas Jefferson to carry out and give effect to cer-

tain approved plans; with amendment (Rept. No. 2281). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. STEAGALL: Committee on Banking and Currency. H. R. 7158. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act; without amendment (Rept. No. 2282). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LANHAM: Committee on Patents. S. 895. An act to provide for the registration of trade-marks used in commerce, to carry out the provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2283). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HOBBS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7211. A bill to facilitate the disposition of prizes captured by the United States during the present war, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2287). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. KILDAY: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 2973. A bill for the relief of George O. Hanford; without amendment (Rept. No. 2284). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 897. A bill for the relief of Stanley McMahan; without amendment (Rept. No. 2285). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SPARKMAN: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 2970. A bill for the relief of Hiram Colwell; without amendment (Rept. No. 2286). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. COCHRAN:

H. R. 7297. A bill authorizing the assignment of personnel from departments or agencies in the executive branch of the Government to certain investigating committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. HARE:

H. R. 7298. A bill to provide that grants-in-aid by the United States to any State shall be computed on the basis of the ratio of the per capita income of the United States to the per capita income of such State in lieu of being computed on the basis of equal matching of funds by the United States and such State; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KRAMER:

H. R. 7299. A bill to provide for reciprocal privileges with respect to the filing of applications for patents for inventions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. O'LEARY:

H. R. 7300. A bill to provide for 6 months' Reserve service with pay for the personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard after the termination of the war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MAY:

H. R. 7301. A bill to amend Article of War 114; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MEYER of Maryland:

H. R. 7302. A bill to authorize and direct the United States Maritime Commission to construct towboats and barges adapted for use in the transportation of oil, gasoline, fuels, and other commodities within the Atlantic intracoastal waterway territory, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. PITTINGER:

H. R. 7303. A bill to extend the time for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge or bridges across the St. Louis River at or near the city of Duluth, Minn., and the city of Superior, Wis., and to amend the act of August 7, 1939, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia:

H. R. 7304. A bill prohibiting the payment of contingent fees for services in connection with the procurement of naval contracts, requiring certain warranties in naval contracts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WEISS:

H. R. 7305. A bill relating to the acquisition of foreign silver by the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CLAYPOOL:

H. R. 7306. A bill for the relief of Floyd E. and Lena Mae Drummond; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CULKIN:

H. R. 7307. A bill granting an increase of pension to Ella E. Dennis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GREGORY:

H. R. 7308. A bill for the relief of Gerald Estell Proctor; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MCGREGOR:

H. R. 7309. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary Hart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

3128. By Mr. BEITER: Petition of sundry citizens of Akron, N. Y., urging enactment

of Senate bill 860 in order that the young men who are in training for service in defense of the country shall be protected from the influence of alcoholic beverages in cantens and territory surrounding military camps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3129. Also, petition of Clarence Grange, No. 892, Clarence, N. Y., urging favorable action on the Sheppard bill, Senate No. 860, to prohibit the sale of all alcoholic liquors in or near military camps or naval bases; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3130. By Mr. CUNNINGHAM: Petition of members of the Youth Fellowship of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Perry, Dallas County, Iowa, urging passage of legislation which will provide the largest possible protection for the men in our Army and Navy against the insidious influence of vice and intoxicating liquors; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3131. By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of 82 adult citizens of the United States and residents of the State of Pennsylvania, requesting members of the Senate and House of Representatives to keep the Sheppard bill (S. 860) from becoming law; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3132. By Mr. HEIDINGER: Petition presented by Mrs. Earl Taylor, of Flora, Ill., signed by 16 residents of Clay County, Ill., urging the passage of Senate bill 860, which provides for the elimination of the sale of liquor in and around the camps where soldiers are located; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3133. By Mr. HILL of Washington: Petition of various citizens of Ellensburg, Kittitas County, Wash.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3134. By Mr. LAMBERTSON: Petition of D. C. Williamson and 50 others of Axtell, Kans., petitioning the President of the United States as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, together with Congress assembled, to prohibit the manufacture, distribution, sale, or gift of all alcoholic beverages during the war; also, as citizens of a nation founded on Christian principles, requesting and petitioning the leaders of our Nation to regard the command of the Almighty Creator to cease from labor and all worldly activities on the Lord's Day, and that neither we nor our employees work on that day, that we may keep it holy, for thus only can He bless and help us as we recognize and obey His divine commands; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3135. By Mr. ROLPH: Resolution of the North American Gasoline Tax Conference, Pacific region, relative to proposal that all persons in any way connected with contracts for the national defense be relieved and exempted from State taxation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3136. By Mr. WOLFENDEN: Petition of the Baptist Church of Upland, Pa., favoring Senate bill 860, which provides for elimination of the sale of liquor in and around the camps where soldiers are located; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

House Calendar No. 305

77TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. RES. 510

[Report No. 2276]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 25, 1942

MR. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution;
which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolvd*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it
2 shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into
3 a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union
4 for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6217) to amend
5 section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.
6 That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill
7 and continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided
8 and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member
9 of the Committee on the Civil Service, the bill shall be read
10 for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclu-
11 sion of such consideration, the Committee shall rise and
12 report the bill to the House with such amendments as may

1 have been adopted and the previous question shall be con-
2 sidered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to
3 final passage without intervening motion, except one motion
4 to recommit.

77TH CONGRESS
2^D Session**H. RES. 510**

[Report No. 2276]

RESOLUTION

For the consideration of H. R. 6217, a bill to
amend section 13 of the Classification Act
of 1923, as amended.

By Mr. SABATH

JUNE 25, 1942
Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be
printed

sustained by her when she was struck by a motor vehicle in the service of the Post Office Department in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The Senate reduced the amount payable to Mrs. Manfredi from \$3,000 to \$1,000 and, at the conference, a compromised amount of \$2,893.00 was agreed upon.

DAN R. McGEHEE,
EUGENE J. KEOGH,
W. A. PITTINGER,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOSEPH SOULEK

Mr. KEOGH submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 5439) for the relief of Joseph Soulek:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5439) entitled "An act for the relief of Joseph Soulek", having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1 and 2.

THOMAS D. WINTER,
DAN R. McGEHEE,

Managers on the part of the House.

PRENTISS M. BROWN,
JAMES H. HUGHES,
ARTHUR CAPEER,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5439) for the relief of Joseph Soulek, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

The bill as passed by the House appropriated the sum of \$4,050 to Joseph Soulek of Omaha, Nebr., for personal injuries and property damage sustained on February 2, 1939, when he was struck by an automobile in the service of the Works Progress Administration, in Omaha, Nebr.

The Senate reduced the amount payable to Mr. Soulek from \$4,050 to \$2,314.60 and, at the conference, the Senate receded from its amendment and agreed on the amount of \$4,050.

DAN R. McGEHEE,
THOMAS D. WINTER,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein brief excerpts from a report of the Comptroller General.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

SUGAR RATIONING

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein certain statistics pertaining to sugar.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[Mr. CRAWFORD addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 13 OF THE CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1923, AS AMENDED

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 510, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6217) to amend section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Civil Service, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At

the conclusion of such consideration, the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion, except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, later I shall yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER].

Mr. Speaker, this rule makes in order, as you have just heard, the bill (H. R. 6217) reported by the Committee on the Civil Service. It has the endorsement of the President and the Bureau of the Budget, as well as the Civil Service Commission. It amends the Classification Act of 1923 and changes the salary rates and definitions with respect to the custodial service.

The bill as reported would increase the salaries to the extent of \$15,768,000, but only \$3,000,000 will go to increase the salaries of those in the higher brackets.

After thorough conference with the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK], the chairman of the Committee on the Civil Service, he agreed during the hearings held by the Committee on Rules, and since, to offer an amendment for the elimination of the increase in the higher brackets, namely, those receiving from \$9,000 to \$10,000 each a year. However, after reading a letter from Hon. William H. McReynolds, an administrative assistant to the President for personnel, which is highly informative, I believe there should be an adjustment of the salaries of those in the higher brackets. I have come to this conclusion because under the provisions of the bill it will in many cases be possible to reduce the too-high entrance salaries of those in the higher brackets. However, I shall not take up the time of the House to explain this constructive measure and the need for its adoption, but instead shall read a letter which I have received from Mr. McReynolds, who has a long and enviable Government record equaled by few, if any, which letter I consider one of the most plausible and enlightening it has ever been my privilege to receive from any executive during all the years of my service. It is easy to criticize servants of the Government, and many times we fail to give due credit to such men as Mr. McReynolds. In view of the fact that this letter will more thoroughly explain the provisions of this bill in which you are all interested, I shall read it. Although it is rather lengthy, nevertheless I feel I owe it to the membership of the House to give it the benefit of this valuable information. It says:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 12, 1942.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request, I am happy to give you a brief explanation of the provisions of H. R. 6217, which has been reported favorably by the House Civil Service Committee (Rept. No. 1557, dated December 23, 1941), and for the consideration of which the chairman of that committee has now pending a request for a rule.

This bill was introduced by Mr. RAMSPECK after very careful study of Classification Act pay problems by the staffs of the Civil Service

Commission and the Budget Bureau and by myself. The bill deals with the most serious pay inequities and the most urgent administrative problems which now confront the Federal Government in the administration of the Classification Act. The provisions of the bill are considered to be urgently needed for more effective management and personnel recruiting in the war activities. It is enthusiastically endorsed by the Civil Service Commission, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and by the President himself.

Divested of all the technical language necessarily included in the bill as Classification Act grade definitions, its provisions are relatively simple.

Briefly, enactment of the bill would bring about the following conditions:

1. The minimum rate of pay for full-time adult employment in the Federal service would become \$1,200 per annum. It is now \$1,080 in the custodial service and \$1,020 in the subprofessional service.

2. The pay scales and grade definitions of the custodial service (renamed in the bill the "Crafts, protective, and custodial service"), would be completely revised with resulting increase in the basic pay rates for skilled mechanics and tradesmen amounting to \$180 and corresponding increases for other grades and occupational groups in this service.

3. Guard positions which now carry a minimum rate of \$1,200 per annum would be allocated to the new grade 4 with a minimum of \$1,500.

4. The pay of part-time charwomen and head charwomen would be increased from 50 and 55 cents an hour to 55 and 60 cents an hour, respectively.

5. With the adoption of the \$1,200 minimum for the lowest grade in the subprofessional service, the pay scale for grade 2 in that service would be increased from a minimum of \$1,260 to \$1,320 per annum.

6. The pay scales and definitions of the grades to which are allocated the top management and technical positions of the Federal Government would be revised from the existing three grades with entrance salaries of \$5,600, \$6,500, and \$8,000, respectively, to five grades with entrance rates of \$5,400, \$6,200, \$7,000, \$8,000, and \$9,000, respectively.

Employees in the Custodial Service and in the lowest grades of the subprofessional service are most grossly underpaid of all Government employees. These wage scales are definitely substandard, by comparison with similar wage scales in industry, or in Government navy yards and arsenals, or by comparison with the pay scales for other types of clerical or professional Government work. The increases in these pay scales are generally recognized as urgently needed.

The provisions of this bill with respect to top grades of the clerical, administrative, and fiscal service and the professional service call for a more complete explanation.

At present the Classification Act provides for the following top grades and salary ranges:

Grades and salary ranges

CAF-13, P-6	\$5,600-\$6,400
CAF-14, P-7	6,500- 7,500
CAF-15, P-8	8,000- 9,000
CAF-16, P-9	Above 9,000

The highest grade to which the Civil Service Commission can allocate a position is CAF-15 or P-8, with a salary range of \$8,000-\$9,000. Grades CAF-16 and P-9 can now be used only when expressly authorized by the Congress.

The Congress has already authorized over 200 positions in these grades with salaries of \$9,000 or more.

In operation, the wide gaps between the lower grades of these types of positions—particularly between the \$6,500 and the \$8,000 levels, create very bad situations both from the standpoint of organization and of recruiting of qualified personnel. There are insufficient levels of positions to reflect accurately

the differences in the degree of responsibility or difficulty which exist in these various positions in any large organization. The result is that positions which in fact are different in their grade, are forced, because of the absence of any intermediate levels, to be placed in a single grade.

This frequently is accomplished by forcing lower positions into higher salary grades than is truly warranted.

In recruiting personnel for the important administrative or technical positions, especially under present employment market conditions, it frequently happens that a person may be available, for example, at a salary of \$6,000, but in order to obtain his services it may be necessary to bring him into the Federal service at the \$5,500 level, because he cannot be obtained at the next lower rate of \$5,600. Similarly, and more frequently, it happens that a prospective employee might be available at \$7,000 but not at the \$6,500 level. The result in this type of case is frequently to organize the work in such a way as to increase the grade of the position to the \$8,000 level as the only means of obtaining the services of the employee who may be needed for a particularly important position.

This practice is obviously both wasteful and inequitable. It results from the structure of these grades and their salary ranges and not from any willful maladministration.

If enacted, the provisions of H. R. 6217 would go far toward correcting this situation. Instead of the three salary levels for the higher positions, to which the Civil Service Commission can now allocate positions, there would be provided the following five levels:

New grades and salary ranges

CAF-13, P-6	\$5,400-\$6,000
CAF-14, P-7	6,200- 7,000
CAF-15, P-8	7,000- 8,000
CAF-16, P-9	8,000- 9,000
CAF-17, P-10	9,000-10,000

The adoption of the proposed grades, CAF-17 and P-10, with a salary range of \$9,000-\$10,000, would carry out the "equal pay for equal work" principle of the Classification Act. Since the Congress has already allocated in excess of 200 positions to this salary level, the adoption of these grades is neither new nor radical. This proposal seeks to amend the general statute, the Classification Act, so that it will conform to the growing practice of superseding the general statute by special legislation.

In connection with this proposal, attention should also be given to the fact that under the provisions of Public Law No. 200 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, the uniform salary advancement plan, it is no longer possible for an employee to be recruited at the entrance rate of a grade and then within the short space of several days or weeks to be promoted to the top salary level of the pay range for that grade. Prior to the enactment of this uniform salary advancement law, this practice was very common and persons were employed at the entrance rate of \$8,000 with definite advance commitment that they would be raised at a very early date to the top of that grade, or \$9,000. This practice, in fact, resulted in the existence of a \$9,000 level, which was used for recruiting purposes, but which can no longer be used.

Even more important than the adoption of the new \$9,000-\$10,000 classification grade is the closing of the gaps which now exist between the grades below \$8,000. The downward adjustment of the salary ranges for grades CAF-13 and CAF-14 and the creation of the new \$7,000 level would go far toward meeting the organizational and recruiting problems cited above.

These provisions for revising the grades and pay scales of the top management and technical positions should not be regarded in any sense as a pay increase for the higher-salaried Government employees. On the contrary,

this feature of the pending legislation should be regarded as providing a much needed correction for a situation which seriously hampers the most effective organization and management of the Federal Service. The job of administration and management in the Federal Government is the biggest job of its kind in our country. It calls for the best managerial talent which can be had. It should not be hampered by the existing Classification Act difficulties.

It is true that if this bill is enacted into law the positions held by some individuals would be allocated to new grades which carry a higher salary range, but such allocations would be solely in recognition of the degree of responsibility or difficulty attached to their positions and would carry out the principle of "equal pay for equal work." It is equally true that, if enacted, this provision would place a lower salary ceiling on the grades held by many employees at the present time. A provision of the bill would prevent any reduction in the current salary rate of any individual employee.

The cost of the provision of H. R. 6217 was estimated by the Bureau of the Budget in December 1941 to be approximately \$15,768,000, of which less than \$300,000 is estimated to be the cost of applying the revised grades and salary ranges for the top management and technical positions.

I should be happy to discuss the provisions of this bill with you or with any member of your committee if you desire further information.

Very truly yours,
WM. H. McREYNOLDS,
Administrative Assistant
to the President.

The Honorable A. J. SABATH,
Chairman, Rules Committee,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. SABATH. In this connection I think the chairman of the Civil Service Committee has agreed with the majority leader that there shall be an additional 5-cents-an-hour increase for the charwomen. Am I correct about that?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I am not going to offer any objection to the amendment which the gentleman mentions.

Mr. SABATH. It was my belief, after first hearing the chairman of the Civil Service Committee, that the increase of the higher-paid employees was unjustified and unwarranted, but after listening to the gentleman and after several further conferences with him, and after thoroughly digesting this letter from Mr. McReynolds, I am satisfied that it is necessary that we adopt the provision with respect to the higher brackets, with the exception of the one that raises the salary from \$9,000 to \$10,000. My reason for advocating it at this time is that we have a great many skilled men and women of higher learning whom we can obtain sometimes at a salary lower than the entrance salary now provided in the classification schedule. But, on the other hand, we have many men who have had years of experience in the departments and they are taken away by corporations and others who recognize their worth, ability, and experience. This creates a condition in the departments, frequently, whereby the departments are injuriously deprived of the services of keymen of long experience. In view of this fact, I think the recommendation of the Civil Service Committee and the Budget Bureau and Mr. McReynolds, speak-

ing for the President, should prevail; and therefore I hope that we will not make any changes, with the exception of the one I have mentioned—namely, in connection with the proposed increase from \$9,000 to \$10,000 a year.

Once more I may say that of the \$15,600,000, most of it will go to the lower-paid and the underpaid employees, especially building guards and guards in naval establishments and arsenals. I am reliably informed that it is impossible for many of the departments to obtain desirable men at the low salaries we have been paying in the custodial service. I think these increases are thoroughly justified and, if anything, they should be a little more than the bill provides for the lower-paid employees. In view of this fact and believing that I have explained the advantages and benefits to the Government, as well as to the affected employees, I hope the rule will be adopted, knowing full well that after the rule is adopted, the able, efficient, accommodating, and sincere chairman of the Committee on the Civil Service will further so thoroughly explain the need for this proposed legislation that there will be no opposition to its passage.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. Yes.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I am not sure that I listened to the gentleman carefully, but did the gentleman state a figure as to the additional cost of this bill?

Mr. SABATH. The total increase would be \$15,760,000, but with the amendment that it has been agreed will be offered, eliminating the increases in the bracket which carries salaries of \$9,000 to \$10,000, that amount will be somewhat reduced; but again I want to make clear that of that amount only about one twenty-fifth would go to those in the higher paid groups; and in many instances it will be possible for the departments to pay capable men a lower entrance salary than now provided under the Classification Act. As is, the Government has to pay entrance salaries that are thought to be too high in the high-paid brackets.

I hope I have explained the matter to the satisfaction of the Members.

I reserve the remainder of my time and yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER].

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Committee on Rules has given an extended explanation of this very technical bill. I shall not comment. It is a very technical bill, and it should not be passed without consideration. The Committee on Rules took that view, and it was the unanimous thought of the Committee on Rules—before the chairman was converted—that a certain amendment should be offered before the bill becomes law. It was the unanimous thought of the Committee on Rules, including the chairman, at the time the rule was reported out, that these increases should not apply to those in the higher brackets. However, the chairman of the Committee on Rules has presented reasons that are plausible as to why it should so apply. The decision of the Committee on Rules is debatable.

The Committee of the Whole will have opportunity under the rule to carefully consider the bill. It will be open to amendment under the 5-minute rule. I make no further observation, and I hope that the rule passes, and that the bill will be thoroughly debated and that the considered judgment of the House will be recorded.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY].

Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to have the opportunity of joining with the chairman of the Committee on Rules in his approval of this bill, H. R. 6217. Those of us who come from the large cities, where there are many Government employees, who would be favorably affected by this legislation, recognize the importance and the necessity for increasing the salaries of the folks who do the actual work in our Federal custodial service. The character of their work is often of menial character, but regardless of the nature of their work, they carry on in a most dependable manner. I am glad that the White House, through a secretary, has given approval to this legislation. By passing this bill, we will be aiding the custodial service and we will be doing justice to all those people who have been, in many cases, overlooked throughout the years in matters of promotions and salary increases. In my city, we have many Government employees who, unfortunately, cannot pay their bills, because of the increase in the cost of living and our failure to increase salaries. Our Government employees are expected to maintain themselves differently to the average employee receiving the same amount of compensation. They must be neatly dressed in good clothes regardless of their salary. Today, I hail the work of our Civil Service Committee, headed by the gentleman from Georgia, Representative RAMSPECK, for their efforts on behalf of more than 180,000 employees in preparing and reporting this bill, H. R. 6217, which will help to correct the inequalities in rank and salary, now existing in the custodial service.

I ask every Member to support and vote for this legislation.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6217) to amend section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6217, with Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes. This bill was drafted by the Budget Bureau, and sent to me as chairman of the Committee on the Civil Service, with the personal approval of the President of the United States. It is a technical bill, and unless one understands the effect of it, naturally the inclination of some members would be to oppose it.

The bill has three parts and deals with three groups of employees who are paid under the Classification Act of 1923.

The first group of employees you will find in the bill are what we call the sub-professional group, the people who assist in hospitals and places of that sort, where they are working with scientific and professional people.

Another group of employees affected by this are in the clerical and fiscal branch of the classification act and are people who receive salaries between \$5,600 and \$9,000 per year. In that particular branch of the bill there are no salary increases directly involved. What the bill does, with an amendment which I expect to offer, is to divide the present three grades into four grades, making more flexible the operation of the classification act in that salary range.

The bill carries with it a new grade starting at \$9,000 and ending at \$10,000, which I propose to strike out by an amendment which I will offer. So that the effect of that section of the bill with reference to salaries ranging from \$5,600 to \$9,000 is to change the three grades which we presently have in the law to four grades, reducing two of them and inserting a new grade beginning at \$7,000 and going to \$8,000. That part of the bill, as it appears in the language reported by the committee, with the new grade between \$9,000 and \$10,000, would cost \$300,000 per year. With the amendment which I expect to offer that cost will be reduced about one-third.

Your officials who have to administer the Classification Act and who have the responsibility of securing competent executives to carry on our work told the committee and they told me it would be a great improvement if they could have these four grades instead of three. The situation about it is this: For instance, if they need a particular executive in the War Production Board or in O. P. A. or in the War Department or some other agency of the Government and that man is willing to come into the Government service at \$7,000 per year, but he is not willing to take a job at \$6,500 per year, under the present law they cannot employ him and start him at a salary of less than \$8,000 per year, because the three grades now in existence start at \$5,600, \$6,500, and \$8,000. The law requires that the new employee shall begin at the bottom of his grade. So if he will not take a job at \$6,500, the next highest starting salary is \$8,000 per year, and they have to so arrange the job as to pay him \$8,000, when he is willing to go in at \$7,000. So they set up a new grade beginning at \$7,000.

With reference to the other section of the bill, it deals with the lowest paid

people in the Government service, people whose salaries start as low as \$600 per year and go up as high as \$2,600 per year. The vast majority of them are in the salary groups which now start at \$1,080, \$1,200, and \$1,320 per year. We are increasing those people from \$120 to \$200 per year. There is one exception to that statement. The present guard force of our public buildings is in the present grade 3, with a starting salary of \$1,200 per year. By the language of the bill we are changing the building guards from grade 3 to grade 4, which under the new language will have a starting salary of \$1,500 per year.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Does that include the Capitol Police Force along with the other departments?

Mr. RAMSPECK. This bill only includes people who are paid under the Classification Act. It does not include the patronage employees in the Capitol. It does include employees of the Architect of the Capitol, who are paid under the Classification Act, who maintain the machinery of the Capitol, repair the elevators and the electrical system—that type of people—because mechanics are included in this bill.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield.

Mr. HARE. This bill applies only to the District of Columbia, as I understand it?

Mr. RAMSPECK. No; the gentleman is mistaken in that. There are 180,000 positions covered by this bill, 23,000 of which are in the District of Columbia and 157,000 of which are in the States, in our districts.

Mr. HARE. Does not the gentleman think this is a rather inopportune time to begin making increases in salaries?

Mr. RAMSPECK. No; I do not think so, in view of the situation that these people find themselves in, and in view of the further fact, which I can demonstrate to the gentleman, that it is utterly impossible for your Government to employ guards today and keep them on the pay roll. It is utterly impossible for them to employ electricians and others mechanics who are necessary to the operation and maintenance of your public buildings, because even with the increases provided in this bill they will still be getting 40 percent less than they can get in private employment.

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield.

Mr. SWEENEY. Talking about these guards, some of us have been trying to get some relief for those men who are receiving \$105 per month. It is really a misnomer to call them "guards," guarding public property, guarding the people in those properties. In addition to that they have to buy war bonds and stamps and try to earn a living. If the grade changes from 3 to 4, have you in mind that type of personnel, building guards, who now receive \$105 instead of the \$1,500 minimum?

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is the effect of the bill; instead of starting at \$1,200, they will start at \$1,500.

Mr. SWEENEY. I think it is a step in the right direction.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. Assuming the pending legislation is enacted allowing a bonus or increase during the war to Federal employees generally, those employees covered in this bill would then receive the increases allowed in this bill plus any bonus from emergency increases allowed during the war.

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is correct. This bill has nothing to do with the question of the emergency or the question of the increased cost of living. The employees covered in the custodial branch of this bill have been below the pay scale in private industry for many, many years. Their situation, of course, has been accentuated by the war emergency, but we had testimony from the Budget Bureau and from Mr. McReynolds, one of the assistants to the President, and from General Fleming of the Federal Works Agency under whom these people work, and from other officials of the Government as well as from representatives of the employees that the present wage scale of this particular group of employees is far, far below that being paid by private industry or by the Government itself where the wages are set by a wage board as they are in navy yards, arsenals, and the Government Printing Office.

Mr. MICHENER. The thing I am primarily interested in is that it is not the purpose of this bill to furnish an emergency wage.

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is right.

Mr. MICHENER. This is permanent legislation, and so far as being before the House today is concerned, it is not here because of the emergency?

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is true.

Mr. HAINES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield.

Mr. HAINES. What effect, if any, does it have upon the low-paid employees in the Postal Service?

Mr. RAMSPECK. It increases the pay of the custodial employees in the Postal Service, the people who maintain our post-office buildings, the mechanics, charwomen, and the guards.

Mr. HAINES. What increase will be paid to the charwomen?

Mr. RAMSPECK. We provide an increase of 5 cents an hour for charwomen; that is a 10-percent increase. They get 50 cents an hour; it raises them to 55.

Mr. HAINES. Does the gentleman believe that is adequate?

Mr. RAMSPECK. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCormack], I understand, is going to offer an amendment to increase that and I am not going to object to it. It is a very small wage.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Is there any increase in the salary of the higher grades to which the gentleman referred, those getting from \$5,600 to \$9,000?

Mr. RAMSPECK. No; there is no increase directly. It is true that in allocating the present positions to four grades instead of three some increases will result, and the cost of this has been estimated at \$300,000 a year if we leave in the bill the grade from \$9,000 to \$10,000. I shall, however, offer an amendment to take that out. I think that would reduce the cost to probably \$200,000 per year.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. By the same token, if there are to be increases in the higher grades should there not be decreases to offset them?

Mr. RAMSPECK. We do decrease the entrance salaries for two of those grades, one from \$5,600 to \$5,400, and one from \$6,500 to \$6,200. There will be a saving in new employees who come into those grades.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. On the whole, considering the savings that will be made and the increases that will occur in the higher grades from \$5,600 to \$9,000, what will be the net result to the Treasury?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I think it would cost about \$200,000 a year more than it does at present.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. In other words, the gentleman by his amendment proposes to make four classes instead of the three existing classes and this would result in an increased cost to the Government of an estimated \$300,000.

Mr. RAMSPECK. No; that is not a correct statement.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I am trying to find out what the situation will be.

Mr. RAMSPECK. As the bill now stands it would result in an increase of about \$300,000 a year. With the adoption of the amendment I shall offer the cost should be reduced by one-third, or to \$200,000.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. What change, then, I should like to ask the gentleman, is made in existing law by the bill as it was reported with respect to those salaries in the higher brackets? Will they increase or decrease the cost? Why should it cost \$200,000 more to have the four grades?

Mr. RAMSPECK. If the gentleman understands the Classification Act, it describes the type of duties which are allocated to a certain grade of pay so that when you rewrite these present three grades into five, as was done in this bill, and change the entrance salaries of those grades, some of them will be allocated to a higher grade and get more pay. Does the gentleman understand that?

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I asked the question, if the gentleman please, because frankly I am always doubtful of any bill that deals with salaries when the statement is made that it will result in a reduction of cost to the Government.

Mr. RAMSPECK. I am not contending that this bill is going to result in

economy. It is not. It is going to cost \$15,000,000.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I do not want to be misunderstood. The gentleman very carefully stated there would be an increase in the net cost, but with respect to the salaries in the higher grades, with his amendment, I understood him to say there would be a net increase.

Mr. RAMSPECK. No. I said the estimate of the Budget was \$300,000, including the new grade starting at \$9,000 and going to \$10,000, which I am going to take out of the bill if the House sustains me. Therefore, that will cut down the increased cost by one-third, making the net cost of that section of the bill \$200,000.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Why the necessity for amending existing law in the higher grades if it is going to increase the cost to the Government?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Because it is inflexible in its present language. As I tried to explain awhile ago, if a man is willing to come to work for the Government for \$7,000, they cannot start him at that salary under the present law. They have to pay him \$8,000 because that is the nearest entrance salary above the salary he is willing to come in for.

Mr. NORRELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. NORRELL. I would like to determine the total amount of increases in the bill in all brackets?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Fifteen million dollars, all of which goes to the lower-paid employees, except approximately \$200,000.

Mr. NORRELL. That is \$15,000,000 per year?

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is right.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. How many of these people who will be affected by this bill were affected by the bill that was passed awhile ago, within the last year?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Does the gentleman mean the salary-promotion bill?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. RAMSPECK. I would say all of them.

Mr. TABER. We gave those people an increase on an average of perhaps \$100?

Mr. RAMSPECK. No. These people only got increases of \$5 a month, or \$60 a year, because the increase in their grade was set at \$60.

Mr. TABER. Those increases would pyramid year after year?

Mr. RAMSPECK. And they only get those increases where their efficiency rating is good, and they can only get them once every 18 months.

Mr. TABER. It has been the practice in the past for the Appropriations Committee to provide funds for increases from time to time, especially for the lower-paid group, so that those people have had through the lean years a better deal than the upper brackets. I am wondering if these people have not had a pretty fair increase with the bill passed a year ago?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I think the gentleman's committee was responsible for that bill and for the studies made by the Budget Bureau and the evidence which the Budget Bureau presented to the Appropriations Committee, which was later presented to our committee, showing that most of the money for increases which the Appropriations Committee granted went to those in the higher brackets and these people we are talking about did not get any increases until the Congress passed the salary-promotion bill last year, since which time a good many of them have received \$5 a month increase.

Mr. TABER. I know in several of the bills we were specific in our provision for the lower-paid group.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Yes; the gentleman's committee did do that.

Mr. TABER. The bureaucrats have been raising their salaries out of their unexpended balances at the end of the year. That is the way they have been getting the jump on us in the higher brackets.

Mr. DONDERO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. This in no way affects the postal employees?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Only the custodial employees in the Postal Service—those who maintain the Government buildings. [Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Mr. DONDERO. Will the gentleman tell the House what the status is of the legislation that does affect the postal employees?

Mr. RAMSPECK. We are trying to work out a satisfactory bill, but we have not succeeded as yet.

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. With regard to the bonus proposition mentioned awhile ago, will the gentleman state what the present legislative status of that legislation is and whether it applies to all classes of the classified service?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I cannot take up time on this bill to discuss another bill. I am sorry, but I cannot do that.

Mr. KEAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. KEAN. The gentleman mentioned that most of this \$15,000,000 will go to the lowest-paid employees. What does he mean by "lower-paid employees"? Has the gentleman an estimate as to what proportion will go to people getting under \$2,400?

Mr. RAMSPECK. If the gentleman will read the report of the committee, he will find, on page 6, about the middle of the page, a complete answer to his question and in detail.

Mr. SPRINGER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. SPRINGER. The gentleman made the statement just a little while ago that this would add about \$15,000,000 for the first year. In the report I notice it is stated by one of those who is in a position to know that the effect will be an increase of \$19,898,000 per year, from which there will be an offset of \$4,130,000 for the first year. In other words, is it not true that that increase will reestablish itself to \$19,898,000 per year instead of the \$15,000,000 which the gentleman just mentioned?

Mr. RAMSPECK. My understanding is that that offset applies all the way through because of the salary promotion bill. I may be wrong about that, but that was my understanding of it.

Mr. SPRINGER. Is it not true that that offset would apply to the first year only, and that the increase would amount to more than \$19,000,000 for each year thereafter?

Mr. RAMSPECK. The gentleman may be correct, but I understood it the other way.

Mr. Chairman, I have a letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Gaston, one paragraph of which I hope the House will listen to. It states:

During the fiscal year 1941 there were 275 separations from the total authorized strength of the force of 315. During the first 9 months of the fiscal year 1942 there have been 261 separations, effected or now pending, out of a force of 482. Thus far in this fiscal year 336 appointments have been made, and on March 31, 1942, there were 48 vacancies for which applicants are being sought. Efforts of the Civil Service Commission to provide an adequate number of eligibles have been unsuccessful even though authorization was given for appointments without status. Approximately 80 percent of the separations have resulted from guards leaving for positions at higher salaries.

I also have a similar letter from Mr. Frank J. Wilson, Chief of the United States Secret Service, from which I read:

I am particularly interested in this legislation as the responsibility for the protection of tremendous values in currency, bonds, and other securities at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and other Treasury buildings is placed on the Secret Service Division. We are called upon to protect more money at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing than there is at any other place in the United States, and the interest of the Government is being jeopardized because the degree of protection which we can extend to these vast values is greatly lowered on account of our inability to obtain qualified and dependable guards for the salary which the present law provides for such service.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

There is no question about the fact that the Government is finding it increasingly difficult to get people in the custodial service as guards, mechanics, and maintenance men in order to protect and carry on the business of the Government. In my judgment, this bill is necessary if we expect to maintain our Government buildings and expect to protect them and protect the property in them. I think it is fully justified. If any member of the Committee will read the hearings on this bill he will find that General Fleming, who has charge of this maintenance

force, testified that even with the increases provided in this bill the mechanics and the other people in the Government service who must maintain our buildings will still be very far below the scale of pay in private industry and below the pay scale which the Government itself has authorized in private employment where the Government has contracts and where it prescribes a minimum wage scale, and also below the scale in the navy yards and the arsenals, where the Government has fixed the pay for mechanics by wage-board procedure.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. In addition to pay increases for those in the custodial services and those engaged as artisans and in menial tasks, what other classifications are provided with pay increases in the bill?

Mr. RAMSPECK. It is the entire custodial service, including mechanics, charwomen, and the people who maintain the buildings. Then there is the subprofessional service, the people who assist around hospitals and places of that sort, assisting the scientific and medical men in the Government service. Those are the only ones as to whom there are specific increases in the pay rates of the grades into which these positions are put. As I tried to explain a while ago, in the CAF service, from \$5,600 to \$9,000, the bill puts in four grades where we have three now, which will result in some people being reallocated to a higher grade, and an expense of approximately \$200,000 per year will be incurred thereby. The rest of the bill is for the lower-paid people and those who are charged with the responsibility of operating the Government, so it is absolutely essential and necessary. It has the approval of all the Government agencies, as well as the President himself.

Mr. MUNDT. Outside of the custodial services, then, the mechanics, and so forth, only \$200,000 a year is involved in addition to pay increases?

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is right.

Mr. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, the bill before us today was introduced last December. As the chairman of the committee has said, it deals with two propositions, one of them provides for an increase of the salaries of the lower paid employees of our Government, the other an attempt to make an adjustment in salaries as to those who receive higher pay. It will result in increases for many of them.

May I say, parenthetically, there are two other bills pending before the Committee on the Civil Service dealing with the question of salaries of Federal employees. One provides for a \$300 additional annual payment for all Federal employees, and the other measure provides for additional payment for overtime above the 39- or 40-hour week.

If I were handling this matter, what I should like very much to do would be simply to increase the salaries where

necessary to these lower paid people and then let the remainder of the bill go back to the committee where the whole problem of salary adjustments may be considered. The situation in our Government as far as employment is concerned is continually changing, continually adjusting and readjusting. So if I could do what I should like to do, I should just increase the salaries of the lower-paid people and let the matter go at that and be done with it, as far as this measure is concerned. I am not here to tell you that there is no merit in the other portions of the bill, but I do not think the salaries in the higher groups, say above \$5,000, need to be increased by this bill.

The problem of Government civil employment has become a tremendous one. At the close of the World War we had 917,000 employees on the Federal pay roll. This number went down to a little over 500,000 in 1933. Then it began to increase, and continued to increase until it reached 1,000,000 before the defense program got under way. Today we have over 2,000,000 persons on the civil pay roll, and it is growing larger by the thousands every week. Approximately 250,000 of these employees are here in Washington.

The thing that concerns me is that although we need to increase employment in certain departments of the Government, for example, the War Department, the Navy Department, and others, we have not decreased employment in other departments of the Government, where the services are not essential in view of our war effort. For example, we are still paying \$52,000 a year to employees down here to "study the food habits of birds." We still maintain, for instance, a Travel Bureau in our Government. Our Government is paying for information on geology and biology of North Atlantic deep-sea cores. Little attempt has been made to readjust this situation. Some of these services may be all right in ordinary times, but we do not need them when we need the services and the money for more important business. Put them to work where they are actually needed.

I introduced a resolution on this subject sometime ago and tried to get some action whereby we could have a committee of this House to investigate and study this very problem. I think it would be well worth our while.

As I said a moment ago, we are increasing our pay rolls by the thousands. It might interest you to know just how many recent employees we have put on. In the Office of Censorship we have 7,761 on the pay roll of that particular agency, and that number is being increased every day.

In the Office for Emergency Management we have 21,396, as of the other day, and that number is being increased.

Yesterday it was decided that we would need employees numbering in the thousands for the price-control program.

So what I would like to do, as I stated a moment ago, is simply to increase the wages of these lower-paid groups and then let the whole thing go back to the committee for careful study.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Yes.

Mr. DONDERO. I understood the gentleman to say that we had over 2,000,000 on the civilian program and then the gentleman added 250,000 more in Washington.

Mr. REES of Kansas. No; of that number, 250,000 are in Washington. That is the approximate number. The total figure is about 2,100,000 on the civilian pay roll.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. Who is to get these \$10,000 jobs created by this bill?

Mr. REES of Kansas. The \$10,000 salaries?

Mr. PACE. Yes.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The heads of these various departments created in the last few years and their assistants, and so on down the line. I cannot name them for you, but there are plenty of them.

Mr. PACE. How many does the gentleman estimate will have the \$9,000 and \$10,000 classifications?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I do not have an estimate of that, I am sorry to say to the gentleman from Georgia, of those getting over \$9,000.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield.

Mr. RAMSPECK. This bill does not create any jobs, and the gentleman from Kansas understands that.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Certainly, and the gentleman from Kansas has not suggested that this creates any new jobs.

Mr. RAMSPECK. The gentleman from Georgia suggested it.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I think the gentleman understands that.

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is an implication which the bill does not warrant.

Mr. PACE. Let us get that straight. As I read the bill, at the present time the highest salary an employee can begin at is \$8,000. This bill authorizes him to begin at \$9,000; is that correct?

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is correct.

Mr. PACE. And the bill further authorizes him to be elevated or increased or promoted from \$9,000 to \$10,000.

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is correct.

Mr. PACE. Would not the gentleman say, then, that the bill does authorize positions at a \$10,000 salary?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Yes; but it does not create new jobs.

Mr. PACE. Does it not create new classifications in the \$10,000 group?

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is correct.

Mr. PACE. I think that sustains my position.

Mr. REES of Kansas. As a matter of courtesy to the chairman of the committee I may say that he has suggested he is going to propose an amendment to strike out the group above \$10,000 and make the maximum \$9,000. I propose to offer an amendment that would go a great deal further.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I am always glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. On the point of these \$10,000 jobs, I wish the gentleman would inform the committee what evidence was presented before his group showing the necessity for that particular increase. Was evidence submitted, for example, that you are in danger of losing some valuable administrators because they are not getting that extra thousand dollars or that extra \$2,000? The gentleman from Kansas is one of the hardest working and most able Members of Congress and I know the entire House values his judgment highly; since he is neither an obstructionist nor a yes-yes man, but the type of independent legislator which the country so badly needs at this time, I am eager to hear his analysis of this bill and to hear his amendment.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I could not answer the gentleman's question directly as to those particular groups, except to say there was some testimony to the effect that it had become more difficult to secure certain individuals, technical persons in certain positions, because the salaries were not sufficient.

Mr. MUNDT. Was any case presented to your committee of any individual administrator whom we are likely to lose if this bill does not pass?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Oh, no; certainly not.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Yes; I am glad to yield to my colleague from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. I think in answer to the question of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] we should refer to page 7, grade 10, where the rate of compensation goes from \$9,000 to \$10,000, unless a higher rate is provided by law.

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is correct. There is no question about that. We create these new agencies, then we create departments under them, and whenever a person gets to be the head of a department or has a supervisor's job, then the more employees he has under his direction the bigger the salary he gets.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 minutes more.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Yes; I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. In view of the fact that the Government would not lose the services of any man under the present situation, just why are we asking for this additional classification that would permit an increase to \$10,000?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I just tried to indicate to the gentleman that there was no testimony of any particular individual quitting his job because he could not get \$10,000, but there was testimony to the effect that in some of these higher salaried groups, there were men who were quitting because they might have employment otherwise, if they did not se-

cure an increase in salary, but not in the \$10,000 jobs.

Mr. BENNETT. During the past few months there has been considerable publicity about Executive orders consolidating boards and bureaus. Does the gentleman know of anybody who has lost his job by reason of the so-called consolidations?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I do not know of any, and that is where I am favoring an adjustment. We have these Executive orders, and we have tried to get through measures that would bring consolidations, but we do not reduce the pay roll at all, even in nondefense activities. As a matter of fact, we are not reducing it now, to amount to much. We just create a new organization and it is supposed to consolidate some of the information agencies of the Government, but notwithstanding that, practically all the same individuals are on the pay roll, regardless of the fact they are supposed to be consolidated and reorganized. So I say to you again, we are letting a very important problem go unsolved by permitting this increase in personnel to grow and grow like a mushroom, with nothing at all being done about it.

Mr. VINCENT of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to my distinguished colleague from Kentucky.

Mr. VINCENT of Kentucky. I want to congratulate the gentleman on the statement he has made. I have some information that actually transfers have taken place where men have been taken out of one agency and transferred over to another at a higher rate of salary. I know of one instance where a man was transferred and got \$1,100 increase in salary. Did the gentleman's committee go into that?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Oh, no; but there is plenty of that going on. I think that is thoroughly understood. A lot of these jobs we do not need at all in this time of war. I do appreciate what the gentleman has said.

Mr. VINCENT of Kentucky. In this particular case I did not think the man was qualified for the position that he had.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Yes.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Does this cover any of the postal employees except the custodial?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Just those in custodial service.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. And that, of course, does not cover the clerks, the assistant postmasters, or the carriers?

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is correct, but there are other bills pending providing additional payment of \$300 annually for all Government employees, another bill for additional pay for overtime.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Yes; I yield to the distinguished Member from Texas.

Mr. RUSSELL. I join with the gentleman in his desire to raise the pay of the low-bracket employees, and I join further with him in his opposition to this bill with reference to raising the pay of

these persons in the higher brackets. It occurs to me that this is no time to raise their pay. I would like to have the opportunity to vote to raise the pay of the custodians, the people in the lower brackets, set out in the bill, but I could not vote for this bill if I have to take it all at once.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I appreciate the gentleman's contribution.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Will the gentleman offer an amendment to give us an opportunity to vote on the pay of these lower-paid people, the custodial employees and the charwomen; persons like that getting low pay?

Mr. REES of Kansas. It is my purpose to offer such an amendment. I understand the chairman will offer an amendment cutting down those above \$9,000.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. At least we will have an opportunity to vote on it.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Certainly.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. GEHRMANN].

Mr. GEHRMANN. Mr. Chairman, it has been so long since the committee considered this bill that it is difficult for me to explain some of the things contained in the bill.

At the outset I certainly agree that we should not increase the employees in the higher brackets. Of course, that was the intention of the committee when this bill was considered. There is very little increase in these higher brackets. Even if it remains as it is, it would not amount to over \$300,000 out of a total of \$15,000,000. But even that \$300,000 I think we are justified in opposing, and I am going to vote to strike it out.

I do believe that the main body of this bill deals with the lower paid employees entirely, starting at \$600 a year, who will receive \$760. The ones receiving \$1,080 will receive \$1,200. The ones receiving \$1,200 would get \$1,320. The ones receiving \$1,320 would get \$1,500, and so on. You will find that on page 3 of the report. The first line of course is the present salary and the second line is the increase proposed in the bill. Then it goes on up until they reach the top after 4 or 5 years.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GEHRMANN. I yield.

Mr. CLASON. You say the increase is only \$5 a month, but between the first line and the second line the increase is \$120 a year or \$10 a month.

Mr. GEHRMANN. In some of the higher ones.

Mr. CLASON. But the lower ones, too.

The very top one in the tenth grade would be \$2,600. That would be \$2,800 under the new schedule. The top they could receive would be \$3,400 after they got four or five promotions.

I am very much interested in the charwomen and those in the custodial service. I know at least three men from my district who came here before I came, who had jobs at \$1,200 and \$1,260. They are all gone now because there are too

many munition plants and other plants where they can start in at \$1,800 or \$2,400. They have to live. We know that no man with a family can live here at \$100 a month.

Mr. SCHULTE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GEHRMANN. I yield.

Mr. SCHULTE. I am quite certain that most Members of the House are very much in sympathy with the increase in the salaries of those in the custodial service; but does this bill not increase those receiving \$5,000 and \$6,000?

Mr. GEHRMANN. Yes. I am in favor of taking that out, but the total, according to the Budget Director would only amount to \$300,000 out of a total of \$15,000,000. Even that \$300,000 is not justified. The chairman will offer an amendment to prevent a new classification above \$9,000. I am not in favor of that, but one of the reasons that was held out to us why the departments feel they should have an opportunity to pay more than \$9,000 in special cases is because the Congress has on dozens of occasions, provided salaries ranging from \$10,000 to \$15,000 for heads of certain different departments. We have done that time after time, written it right into the bill, that the administrator of a certain department should receive ten or twelve or fifteen thousand dollars.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. GEHRMANN. They felt that in some of these departments they are handicapped because these special departments which we have provided a special salary for have to compete with the other departments, and they are limited to \$9,000. But I think we should cut it out and I know the chairman will offer an amendment to strike that out. But certainly we should raise the salaries of the charwomen who are now receiving about \$32 a month. Certainly the custodial service at \$100 a month and messengers at \$600 a year I am sure we should raise them and strike out the higher brackets in this bill.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of the time.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, I think I have 3 minutes remaining.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. RAMSPECK. I just want to call attention to the fact that General Fleming, who has charge of many of the employees appearing in this bill, pointed out that the wages for comparable work in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which is not under the Classification Act, are 24 percent higher than those under the Classification Act. The rates of pay for comparable work in the navy yard are 31 percent higher. At the Government Printing Office the wages are 63 percent higher. The Department of Labor has certified prevailing wage scales to the Federal Works Agency 100 percent higher than the wages we are paying our own employees for comparable work.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, is hereby further amended to change the salary rates and definitions of certain grades therein, and the title and definition of the custodial service to read as follows:

"PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICE

"Grade 6 (new) in this service, which may be referred to as the principal professional grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to serve directly under the associate and alternate head of a bureau or commensurate organization, allocated to grade 7 in this service, as the head of a professional or scientific division (or similar organizational unit commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments), where the position, considering the kind and extent of responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered is of a high order among the whole group of heads of such professional or scientific divisions of the Government; or to perform individually or with trained assistants professional or scientific work of equal difficulty, and responsibility.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$5,400, \$5,600, \$5,800, \$6,000, and \$6,200, unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

"Grade 7 (new) in this service, which may be referred to as the head professional grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to serve as the associate and alternate head of a professional or scientific bureau (or similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of executive departments) where such head position is allocated to grade 8 of this service, and where responsibilities covering the full scope of the organization's activities are vested in the associate's position; or to serve directly under the head of a bureau or commensurate organization, allocated to grade 8 in this service, as the head of a professional or scientific division (or similar organizational unit commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments), where the position, considering the kind, and extent of responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is of a high order among the whole group of heads of such professional or scientific divisions of the Government; or to serve directly under the associate and alternate head of a bureau or commensurate organization, allocated to grade 8 in this service, as the head of a professional or scientific division (or similar organizational unit commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments), where the position, considering the kind, and extent of responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is of a very high order among the whole group of heads of such professional or scientific divisions of the Government; or to perform individually or with trained assistants professional or scientific work of equal difficulty and responsibility requiring professional or scientific training and experience which has demonstrated leadership and important attainments in professional or scientific research, practice, or administration.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$6,200, \$6,400, \$6,600, \$6,800, and \$7,000, unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

"Grade 8 (new) in this service, which may be referred to as the chief professional grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to serve as head of a professional or scientific bureau (or similar organi-

zation commensurate with first subdivisions of executive departments), where the position, considering the kind and extent of the responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is of a high order among the whole group of heads of such professional or scientific bureaus or organizations of the Government; or to serve as the associate and alternate head of a professional or scientific bureau (or similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of executive departments) where such head position is allocated to grade 9 of this service, and where responsibilities covering the full scope of the organization's activities are vested in the associate's position; or to serve directly under the head of a bureau or commensurate organization, allocated to grade 9 in this service, as the head of a professional or scientific division (or similar organizational unit commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments), where the position, considering the kind and extent of responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is of a very high order among the whole group of heads of such professional or scientific divisions of the Government; or to serve directly under the associate and alternate head of a bureau or commensurate organization, allocated to grade 9 in this service, as the head of a professional or scientific division (or similar organizational unit commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments), where the position, considering the foregoing work factors, is exceptional and outstanding among the whole group of heads of such professional or scientific divisions of the Government; or to perform individually or with trained assistants professional or scientific work of equal difficulty and responsibility requiring extended professional or scientific training and experience which has demonstrated leadership and marked attainments in professional or scientific research, practice, or administration; or to serve intermittently or part time as consulting specialist on difficult and important professional or scientific problems or policies.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$7,000, \$7,250, \$7,500, \$7,750, and \$8,000, unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

"Grade 9 (new) in this service, which may be referred to as the senior chief professional grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to serve as head of a professional or scientific bureau (or similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of executive departments), where the position, considering the kind, and extent of the responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is of a very high order among the whole group of heads of such professional or scientific bureaus or organizations of the Government; or to serve as the associate and alternate head of a professional or scientific bureau (or similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of executive departments) where such head position is allocated to grade 10 of this service, and where responsibilities covering the full scope of the organization's activities are vested in the associate's position; or to serve directly under the head of a bureau or commensurate organization, allocated to grade 10 in this service, as the head of a professional or scientific division (or similar organizational unit commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments), where the position, considering the kind, and extent of responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is exceptional and outstanding among the whole group of heads of such professional or scientific divisions of the Government; or to perform individually or with trained assist-

ants professional or scientific work of equal difficulty and responsibility requiring extended professional or scientific training and experience which has demonstrated leadership and exceptional attainments in professional or scientific research, practice, or administration; or to serve intermittently or part-time as professional consultant and to furnish for final executive action expert critical advice on exceptionally difficult and important professional or scientific problems or policies.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$8,000, \$8,250, \$8,500, \$8,750, and \$9,000, unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

"Grade 10 (new) in this service, which may be referred to as the special professional grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to serve as head of a professional or scientific bureau (or similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of executive departments), where the position, considering the kind and extent of the responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is exceptional and outstanding among the whole group of heads of such professional or scientific bureaus or organizations of the Government; or to serve intermittently or part time as professional consultant and to furnish for final executive action expert authoritative advice on the most novel and unusually difficult and important professional or scientific problems or policies.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$9,000, \$9,250, \$9,500, \$9,750, and \$10,000, unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

"SUBPROFESSIONAL SERVICE

"Grade 1: The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$1,200, \$1,260, \$1,320, \$1,380, \$1,440, \$1,500, and \$1,560.

"Grade 2: The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$1,200, \$1,260, \$1,320, \$1,380, \$1,560, \$1,620, and \$1,680.

"CLERICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND FISCAL SERVICE

"Grade 13 (new) in this service, which may be referred to as the chief administrative grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to serve directly under the associate and alternate head of a bureau or commensurate organization, allocated to grade 14 in this service, as the head of a division (or similar organizational unit commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments), where the position, considering the kind and extent of responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is of a high order among the whole group of heads of such divisions of the Government; or to perform individually or with trained assistants specialized, fiscal, or administrative work of equal difficulty and responsibility.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$5,400, \$5,600, \$5,800, \$6,000, and \$6,200, unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

"Grade 14 (new) in this service, which may be referred to as the executive grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to serve as associate and alternate head of a bureau (or similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of executive departments) where such head position is allocated to grade 15 of this service, and where responsibilities covering the full scope of the organization's activities are vested in the associate's position; or to serve directly under the head of a bureau or commensurate organization, allocated to grade 15 in this service, as the head of a division (or similar organizational unit commensurate

with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments), where the position, considering the kind, and extent of responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is of a high order among the whole group of heads of such divisions of the Government; or to serve directly under the associate and alternate head of a bureau or commensurate organization, allocated to grade 15 in this service, as the head of a division (or similar organizational unit commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments), where the position, considering the foregoing work factors, is of a very high order among the whole group of heads of such divisions of the Government; or to perform individually or with trained assistants specialized, fiscal, or administrative work of equal difficulty and responsibility requiring training and experience which has demonstrated leadership and important attainments in specialized, fiscal, or administrative work.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$6,200, \$6,400, \$6,600, \$6,800, and \$7,000.

"Grade 15 (new) in this service, which may be referred to as the senior executive grade, shall include all classes of positions, the duties of which are to serve, in case professional or scientific training is not required, as head of a bureau (or similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of executive departments), where the position, considering the kind, and extent of the responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is of a high order among the whole group of heads of such bureaus or organizations of the Government; or to serve as associate and alternate head of a bureau (or similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of executive departments) where such head position is allocated to grade 16 of this service, and where responsibilities covering the full scope of the organization's activities are vested in the associate's position; or to serve directly under the head of a bureau or commensurate organization, allocated to grade 16 in this service, as the head of a division (or similar organizational unit commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments), where the position, considering the kind, and extent of responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is of a very high order among the whole group of heads of such divisions of the Government; or to serve directly under the associate and alternate head of a bureau or commensurate organization, allocated to grade 16 in this service, as the head of a division (or similar organizational unit commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments), where the position, considering the foregoing work factors, is exceptional and outstanding among the whole group of heads of such divisions of the Government; or to perform individually or with trained assistants specialized, fiscal, or administrative work of equal difficulty and responsibility requiring extended training and experience which has demonstrated leadership and marked attainments in specialized, fiscal, or administrative work; or to serve intermittently or part time as consulting specialist on difficult and important specialized, administrative, or fiscal problems or policies.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$7,000, \$7,250, \$7,500, \$7,750, and \$8,000, unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

"Grade 16 (new) in this service, which may be referred to as the principal executive grade, shall include all classes of positions, the duties of which are to serve in case pro-

fessional or scientific training is not required, as head of a bureau (or similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of executive departments), where the position, considering the kind, and extent of the responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is of a very high order among the whole group of heads of such bureaus or organizations of the Government; or to serve as associate and alternate head of a bureau (or similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of executive departments) where such head position is allocated to grade 17 of this service, and where responsibilities covering the full scope of the organization's activities are vested in the associate's position; or to serve directly under the head of a bureau or commensurate organization, allocated to grade 17 in this service, as the head of a division (or similar organizational unit commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments), where the position, considering the kind, and extent of responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is exceptional and outstanding among the whole group of heads of such divisions of the Government; or to perform individually or with trained assistants specialized, fiscal, or administrative work of equal difficulty and responsibility requiring extended training and experience which has demonstrated leadership and exceptional attainments in specialized, fiscal, or administrative work; or to serve intermittently or part time as consultant and to furnish for final executive action expert critical advice on exceptionally difficult and important specialized, administrative, or fiscal problems or policies.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$8,000, \$8,250, \$8,500, \$8,750, and \$9,000, unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

"Grade 17 (new) in this service, which may be referred to as the special executive grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to serve, in case professional or scientific training is not required, as head of a bureau (or similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of executive departments), where the position, considering the kind, and extent of the responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is exceptional and outstanding among the whole group of heads of such bureaus or organizations of the Government; or to serve intermittently or part time as consultant and to furnish for final executive action expert authoritative advice on the most novel and unusually difficult and important specialized, administrative, or fiscal problems or policies.

"The annual rate of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$9,000, \$9,250, \$9,500, \$9,750, and \$10,000, unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

"CRAFTS, PROTECTIVE, AND CUSTODIAL SERVICE

"The crafts, protective, and custodial service shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to supervise or perform the work of an apprentice, helper, or journeyman in a recognized trade or craft, or other skilled mechanical craft, or the work of an unskilled or skilled laborer, or police or fire protection work, or domestic or other manual or mechanical work involved in the protection, operation, or maintenance of public buildings, premises, and equipment; the transportation of public officers, employees, and property; the transmission of official papers; the guarding of persons in the custody of the Government, and caring for their domestic needs and those of persons in the employ or care of the Government.

"Grade 1 in this service, which may be referred to as the junior messenger grade,

shall include all classes of positions, the duties of which are to run errands, to check parcels, or to perform other light manual or mechanical tasks with little or no responsibility.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$720, \$780, \$840, \$900, and \$960.

"Grade 2 in this service, which may be referred to as the office-laborer grade, shall include all classes of positions, the duties of which are to handle desks, mail sacks, and other heavy objects, and to perform similar work ordinarily required of unskilled laborers; to operate elevators, to clean office rooms, or to perform other work of similar character.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$1,200, \$1,260, \$1,320, \$1,380, \$1,440, and \$1,500: *Provided*, That charwomen working part time be paid at the rate of 55 cents an hour, and head charwomen at the rate of 60 cents an hour.

"Grade 3 in this service, which may be referred to as the minor crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to perform, under immediate supervision, custodial, or manual office work with some degree of responsibility, such as operating paper-cutting, canceling, envelope-opening, or envelope-sealing machines; firing, and keeping up steam in boilers used for heating purposes in office buildings, cleaning boilers, and oiling machinery and related apparatus; operating passenger or freight automobiles, packing goods for shipment, supervising a large group of charwomen, running errands, and doing light manual or mechanical tasks with some responsibility, carrying important documents from one office to another, or attending the door and private office of a department head or other public officer.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$1,320, \$1,380, \$1,440, \$1,500, \$1,560, and \$1,620.

"Grade 4 in this service, which may be referred to as the under crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to perform, under general supervision, custodial work of a responsible character, such as guarding office or storage buildings, supervising a small force of unskilled laborers, firing and keeping up steam in heating apparatus, and operating the boilers and other equipment used for heating purposes, or performing general, semimechanical, new, or repair work requiring some skill with hand tools.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$1,500, \$1,560, \$1,620, \$1,680, \$1,740, \$1,800, and \$1,860.

"Grade 5 in this service which may be referred to as the junior crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to directly supervise a small detachment of watchmen or building guards, to supervise the operation and maintenance of a small heating plant and its auxiliary equipment, or to perform other work of similar character.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$1,680, \$1,740, \$1,800, \$1,860, \$1,920, \$1,980, and \$2,040.

"Grade 6 in this service, which may be referred to as the assistant crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to have general supervision over a small force of watchmen or building guards, or to have direction of a considerable detachment of such employees; to supervise a large force of unskilled laborers; to repair office appliances; or to perform other work of similar character.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$1,860, \$1,920, \$1,980, \$2,040, \$2,100, \$2,160, and \$2,220.

"Grade 7 in this service, which may be referred to as the main crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include all classes of

positions the duties of which are to supervise the work of skilled mechanics; to supervise the operation and maintenance of a large heating, lighting, and power plant and all auxiliary mechanical and electrical devices and equipment; to assist in the supervision of large forces of watchmen and building guards, or to have general supervision over smaller forces; or to perform other work of similar character.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$2,040, \$2,100, \$2,160, \$2,220, \$2,300, \$2,400, and \$2,500.

"Grade 8 in this service, which may be referred to as the senior crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to direct supervisory and office assistants, mechanics, watchmen, elevator conductors, laborers, janitors, messengers, and other employees engaged in the custody, maintenance, and protection of a small building, or to assist in the direction of such employees when engaged in similar duties in a large building; to have general supervision over large forces of watchmen and building guards; or to perform other work of equal difficulty and responsibility.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$2,200, \$2,300, \$2,400, \$2,500, \$2,600, \$2,700, and \$2,800.

"Grade 9 in this service, which may be referred to as the principal crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to direct supervisory and office assistants, mechanics, watchmen, elevator conductors, laborers, janitors, messengers, and other employees engaged in the custody, maintenance, and protection of a large building, or to assist in the direction of such employees when engaged in similar duties in a group of buildings; or to perform other work of equal difficulty and responsibility.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$2,500, \$2,600, \$2,700, \$2,800, \$2,900, \$3,000, and \$3,100.

"Grade 10 in this service, which may be referred to as the chief crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include all classes of positions, the duties of which are to direct supervisory and office assistants, mechanics, watchmen, elevator conductors, laborers, janitors, messengers, and other employees engaged in the custody, maintenance, and protection of a group of buildings; or to perform other work of equal difficulty and responsibility.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$2,800, \$2,900, \$3,000, \$3,100, \$3,200, \$3,300, and \$3,400."

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: On page 8 of the bill, line 6, after the word "the", strike out the sums "\$1,200, \$1,260"; and in line 7 insert "\$1,440 and \$1,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, I offer another amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RAMSPECK: Page 7, line 22, strike out the word "rates" and insert "rate"; and in line 23, strike out "\$9,250, \$9,500, \$9,750, and \$10,000."

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, this is the amendment which I stated during general debate I would offer for the purpose of eliminating the new salary provisions over and beyond the present range of the Classification Act.

Under the present classification law the Civil Service Commission has no authority to allocate any position at a salary greater than \$9,000 a year unless it is

specifically provided for by Congress. Under this bill we originally provided a new grade starting at \$9,000 and going to \$10,000. The purpose of this amendment is to eliminate this new grade and confine the range of the Classification Act to a top figure of \$9,000.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Is this the only place in the bill where these figures occur?

Mr. RAMSPECK. No; I have a later amendment to be offered on page 13.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I thought that was true; yes.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am not speaking on this amendment, but on this bill. I do not think this is an opportune time to bring in a bill increasing salaries. The Ways and Means Committee for the past 3 or 4 months has been engaged in an effort to bring out a tax bill. They did; it is two and one-half billions short. We all know that when we come back here in September this two and a half billions will be put on in some way or other by the Senate.

Here is a bill today that increases salaries by \$15,000,000. I do not care what others in this House may do, but during this emergency; during the time we are straining to raise money; during the time we are doing everything to win this war, I am going to be against any bill brought in the House at any time to raise salaries—I do not care whose bill it is, for I know and you know that next year in all probability we are going to have to come in here and reduce salaries. The tax bill of 1943, in my judgment, will be nearly double what the tax bill of 1942 is. It is time to stop, Mr. Chairman, spending money that is not necessary for the prosecution of the war.

I know these people may need a raise in salary, especially the charwomen and custodial forces; I know that well enough.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BULWINKLE. I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. RAMSPECK. I have great respect for the gentleman and for his judgment, but I just wonder what answer he has to the letter I read from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury stating they were unable to get people at these salaries? How are we going to operate the Government?

Mr. BULWINKLE. Oh, yes, yes; I heard it argued here that you could not get custodial employees; that they went into the munitions factories, and so forth. Certainly you could not get them unless you paid them \$10 a day, what munitions factories pay; but I do not care what anybody says; my duty to this country is on this floor regardless of who asks that salaries be increased. I know what will happen in the year 1943, because as sure as you are alive your taxes will have to be increased over, the 1942 bill.

Mr. Chairman, it is high time to stop unnecessary expenditures.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time in favor of the amendment; also I would like to read into the Record, so that the Members and the country may have the information, the figures given to the committee by Mr. Young of the Budget Bureau and which appears in the hearings. I think there is a misunderstanding as to the cost of change in grades and classifications of those in some of the higher brackets. I will read exactly what Mr. Young stated:

The changes in the custodial service amount to \$15,138,733; in the subprofessional service \$1,714,746; in the part-time custodial service, \$345,051; the reallocation of guard positions, numbering 13,500, amounts to \$2,000,000; and the reallocation of top administrative positions amounts to \$700,000; making a grand total of \$19,898,530, in connection with which there would be an offset anticipated as a result of Ramspeck promotions, of \$4,130,000; making a net total estimated cost of these changes of \$15,768,530.

I think that should be brought to the attention of the Members. It may be the principle that they do not want to go along with, but in actual cost, with the amendment of the gentleman from Georgia adopted, which would save probably \$100,000, it would mean an increase of only \$200,000 in the higher grades.

Frankly, I would have preferred that a bill of this type had not been brought in at this moment, but I do believe that in the low grades almost every Member here feels there should be some increase. During the World War there was an increase allowed to keep up with the cost of living. The salaries in the lower brackets are pitifully low.

Mr. NORRELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. NORRELL. What does the gentleman estimate now, in view of the personnel employed in Government service, the total increase will be? As I understand it the figures the gentleman has just read were the estimates in December, is that correct?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I do not remember the exact date. I think it was a little later than that. I think they would be approximately the same, because I had a letter yesterday giving those same figures to me. It is the same amount, but I do feel that the salaries in the lower brackets are pitifully small. The increases in the higher brackets are not in actual cost great. Perhaps they should not be increased, but that is up to the committee to decide.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I am always in sympathy with the group of employees who receive small salaries and small wages if it is necessary to increase their compensation. I will support a bill for that purpose, but I would like to see a bill reported to the House which would provide for an increase to these employees in the smaller salaries, the smaller-paid employees, without increasing the salaries in the higher grades from \$5,600 to \$9,000.

I have a very high regard for the committee that has reported this bill and for the members of that committee, but I would like to have the opportunity personally to vote one time for a bill that is urged in behalf of the low-income groups without being requested at the same time to vote for a bill to increase the compensation, or to change the compensation, or to in any wise interfere with the classification, of the higher-paid grades. I have been a Member of the House for some years, and many of the complaints that have been made to me by Government employees, particularly in the lower brackets, are to the effect that whenever there is a bill to provide for an increase in the lower grades, those in the higher brackets get the bigger part of the increase. That criticism should be removed.

Mr. Chairman, like the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BULWINKLE], I doubt exceedingly if this is the time or the groups to provide for any increases in Government salaries. I recall the statements that have been made with respect to guards in the Treasury and with respect to guards in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. I observe that this bill was introduced on December 12, 1941, and it was reported on December 23, 1941. That was just a few days after Pearl Harbor. It was before the boys in the Army were stationed around the Capitol, and before Members of the House had to get permission from those guards to enter their own offices; it was before the armed forces of the Nation had supplemented and reinforced the guards around the Treasury Building and around the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. So the fact this bill here was introduced last December, the fact that I have been informed hearings were not printed, and the fact that the committee itself is not satisfied with the provisions made for the employees in the higher brackets, raises a question in my mind as to whether this bill should be considered at the present time at all.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. RAMSPECK. If I did not in my talk do so, I should have referred to the dates of these letters. The letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury was dated April 24, this year, and the letter from the Chief of the Secret Service was dated May 11, this year. The gentleman is mistaken about not having hearings. We had very complete hearings.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I did not say you did not have hearings. I said I have made inquiry for the hearings, and as is the case very often I was informed the hearings are not published. This bill was reported, as I see from its date, on December 23, 1941, and I judge that the committee did not need the testimony to which the gentleman has just referred, consisting of letters dated in April and May 1942, when, as a matter of fact, the committee reported this bill on December 23 in the year 1941.

In other words, I take it from my experience as a lawyer that the purpose of

these letters is to bolster and reinforce and add, if possible, to the report of the committee.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman. I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, if I am in error about the hearings of the committee having been printed and being available to the Members, I would like to be corrected.

Mr. RAMSPECK. The hearings were held on December 16, 17, and 18, and they have been printed for months.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I stated a moment ago I had made inquiry for them and was told that they were not printed. I am glad to have that correction.

Mr. RAMSPECK. The gentleman may have been thinking about the other salary bill that someone here mentioned. These hearings were printed and are available.

May I correct one other statement the gentleman made. The letters I read are voluntary letters written by these officials, who are concerned about the problem of getting guards. I know the gentleman does not want to leave the impression that Mr. Gaston and Mr. Wilson, the Chief of the Secret Service, are lobbying for this bill. They simply state that they cannot get the employees. There were 48 vacancies in the Treasury Department in April.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I repeat that I am delighted that the gentleman brought those letters to our attention, because evidently they did not influence the committee. The committee reported the bill some several months before the letters were written.

I repeat, I am delighted that the letters are brought to our attention, for the further reason that practically all the testimony and all the argument by the gentleman himself is in behalf of the groups in the lower-paid brackets, when in truth and in fact much of this bill is taken up with matters that I confess are difficult to understand and that, as suggested by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] are technical, with respect to the employees in the higher grades. If the reason for the passage of this bill is the necessity to provide additional guards to take the place of those who may have been called into the armed services or who may have gone to defense plants, or to provide such service as is not being provided by the soldiers who are guarding these buildings, I would like the committee to take the initiative and eliminate the part of the bill relating to the higher-paid employees, so that we can vote on the lower-paid groups separate and apart from the higher-paid employees.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REES of Kansas: On page 1, after line 6, strike out all the remainder of the page and down through and including all of pages 2 to 7, inclusive. Also, on page 8, after line 7, strike out all the remainder of page 8 and all of pages 9 to 13, inclusive; also lines 1 and 2 on page 14. Also, on page 18, beginning in line 13 strike out all the remainder of page 18 and lines 1 to 11 on page 19.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia). The gentleman will state it. Mr. COCHRAN. Is that an amendment or a substitute?

The CHAIRMAN. It was offered as a substitute.

Mr. COCHRAN. The Clerk read it as an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the gentleman's point of order?

Mr. COCHRAN. An amendment is pending. The Clerk read this as an amendment, and I doubt if it is germane.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair rules that the gentleman can offer this after the Ramspeck amendment has been disposed of.

Mr. COCHRAN. The Chairman, just before the gentleman took the chair, said, "The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia." The gentleman from Kansas said that he was offering a substitute to the amendment, but when it got to the desk it was read as an amendment. My purpose is to get a vote first on the pending amendment, the Ramspeck amendment. I am not opposed to Mr. REES' objective, but let it come in order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair rules that the question is on the Ramspeck amendment.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, may we have that amendment again read?

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will again read the Ramspeck amendment.

There was no objection.

The Clerk again read the Ramspeck amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman from Kansas has offered a substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia. The only way that can fail to receive consideration is by a point of order being made against it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understood that the gentleman from Missouri made the point of order that if this was not an amendment to the pending amendment it was a substitute, and if it was a substitute it was not germane to the Ramspeck amendment and that, therefore, the Ramspeck amendment would have to be disposed of first before the gentleman from Kansas could offer his amendment.

Mr. TABER. If that is the ruling, I move to strike out the last two words.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, there are a few things that I believe the Members of the House should have in their minds as they approach this problem. In the first place, the jump in salary on this proposition runs in the lower brackets as high as \$180, and runs to very large figures in a great many other cases.

I want the House to have in mind just what has been done for these groups of employees. As to all these groups of employees in the Treasury and in the Post Office, every year for the last 4 years, and I think longer, the Treasury and Post Office Subcommittee on Appropriations has brought in here bills providing for raises for everyone of those in the lower salary brackets who had efficiency ratings. This means that these people have had a raise every 2 years right along and they constitute a large block of these custodial employees.

On top of this they received the Ramspeck raise which took place under the bill that was before the House in December, as I recall the date, although I may be a little off on that.

These people have had these raises right along and the only ones in the real low brackets in these groups that have not received a raise are those who have just come into the service. It seems to me very careful consideration has been given to their problem and a great deal has been done for them. I do not think the House should pass on this measure without knowing just what is the situation.

I do think the gentleman from Georgia, with his amendment knocking out some of the increases in the higher brackets, is somewhat meeting the proposition, but I am very mindful of the situation that was described here by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BULWINKLE]. Our farmers are not getting any more money than they have been getting and our business people are not getting any money at all when we refer to the ordinary run of the merchants. All of them are being asked to subscribe for Defense bonds and are being asked to pay additional taxes.

Now, when we have already done something in this session for this entire block of employees and they have all had a raise, with the possible exception of those who have just come into the service, why should we consider providing a raise for those people? It is something that I do not understand. I do not feel we are meeting our responsibilities to our constituents and I do not believe we are standing up and facing our responsibilities as they have been represented to us. I have every sympathy for the fellow who is down, but I know what has been done and I do not propose to let this go by without telling about it.

[Here the gavel fell.]

[Mr. ROBSON of Kentucky addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

[Mr. HOFFMAN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I think

the committee is to be congratulated for bringing this measure in. I am not presently concerned with those persons in the bill who are in the higher brackets, but I do not think any man in this House can refuse from a humane standpoint to give an increase to those in the lower brackets. I refer to those guards who are working for \$105 a month, guarding our public buildings and the lives of the persons who are employed therein—guards who have to exercise efficiency, as we all know, and who must pay out of their small salary money for War bonds and stamps because they are patriotic and, in addition, support their families. They are fathers, and in many cases the charwomen whom we are asked to assist are the mothers of boys in war service—the boys that you gave a raise to a few weeks ago when we raised the soldiers' base pay 100 percent. You and I boasted about it and went back and told our people that we were proud to have the best-paid army in the world. Are you going to deny a small pittance—in many cases \$60 a year—to the mothers, the charwomen, who are sending their boys away, and the guards, who are getting \$105 a month, who are sending their boys away to die for this country? I do not think so. I think this Congress is sympathetic to those whose salaries are in the lower brackets. This is the first step toward taking care of those in the lower brackets and a long-delayed step.

As to the second step, I hope the committee headed by the distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK], will bring forth the bill giving to the postal workers of this country the due consideration that they deserve—a bonus of \$300 per year for the duration of the war and 6 months thereafter. For 17 long years there has been no consideration given to this group.

In 1907 we first started to adjust wages for postal employees. Then we waited 18 long years before the Reclassification Act of 1925 was put into effect. Now 17 years have passed again before they knock at the doors of Congress asking for relief. They have a right to say to Uncle Sam, "Long time no see." The postal employees have made their case throughout the Nation. They have gone to every nook and corner of this country taking polls and surveys. The newspapers have thrown open their papers to them for letters and comments about their effort to get an increase in wages. In every instance they are backed by public sentiment throughout the country, because they are the most efficient and loyal group in the Government service. The pity of it is that there is no relief coming forth today. I do not think this Congress should adjourn until it takes into consideration the plight of the postal workers of this country. There has been too much delay in the consideration of their legitimate request for a wage increase.

One hundred and sixty Members of this House appeared before the Post Office and Post Roads Committee of the House on behalf of the longevity bill, or presented statements in favor of it. That bill was passed unanimously in this House. Then it went to the other body.

There it was stymied for a time and finally it was passed with a compromise, a compromise which later in conference was agreed to override the objection of a possible administration veto, but it did not, and the bill came back to this House with the veto of the President. It is stopped now for the time being. It is a shame to think that this longevity measure fostered for the past 14 years should deserve such a fate.

Mr. MASON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SWEENEY. I yield.

Mr. MASON. It was vetoed on the basis that it was permanent legislation, and this bill is permanent legislation and it has the "go" sign, we are told.

Mr. SWEENEY. The gentleman states a fact. That is the reason it was vetoed. But I think this bill and the other bill before the Committee on Civil Service must be given consideration by this Congress. That is a bill to pay time and a half for overtime for Federal employees.

I made this observation before the Civil Service Committee of the House. I said:

I cannot see why this administration that gives to industry its benediction and encourages the operation of the 40-hour week with time and a half for overtime, a philosophy to which I subscribe, can deny that same right to its Federal employees.

A denial of that right is not consistent in view of the record of social legislation sponsored by the Roosevelt administration.

We have thousands and thousands of Government employees working overtime every night, Sundays, and holidays, for which they receive no compensation whatsoever. I submit it is unfair in this day and generation for men to work 15 hours a day in some cases, 10 hours in some others, in the Federal service without overtime pay. Many of them who work over the 8-hour period, receive no compensation whatsoever, and in many cases not even compensatory time. It is manifestly unfair. The overtime pay bill will not help the postal employees, because many of them do not work overtime, what they need is a wage increase.

This bill today is a step in the right direction. I am sincerely supporting the amendment offered by the distinguished chairman to put a limitation on those in the higher brackets, but for God's sake do not ignore the poor people who are now knocking at the doors of this Congress, those underpaid loyal employees who earn less than twelve hundred dollars a year and barely exist on such disgraceful wages.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, if we are to eliminate the grade, \$9,000 to \$10,000, would it not be in order to eliminate the new grade 10, which provides for that grade, inasmuch as the \$9,000 figure appears on page 7 in line 5? In other words, merely striking out \$9,250, \$9,750, and \$10,000 would not accomplish what the gentleman said it would accomplish.

Would it not be in order to strike out the entire grade 10 that provides for that new grade?

Mr. RAMSPECK. The gentleman will have an opportunity to vote on that question because I understand the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] will offer an amendment to strike that entire part of the bill dealing with those upper grades. I think the gentleman's question goes to the question, it would be possible under my amendment for them to start an employee at \$9,000 a year, but he could not go any further unless the Congress increased his salary. I think the gentleman is right about that.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. If you leave that \$9,000, it is possible to employ an official at \$9,000 who cannot now be employed.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Yes.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. That was the purpose of my question.

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is correct.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment do now close.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, I move it. We have had 30 minutes' debate on an amendment that is not of any great moment. I move that all debate on this amendment do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Georgia.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the desk. The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RAMSPECK: On page 13, line 24, strike out the word "rates" and insert the word "rate."

Page 14, line 1, strike out "\$9,250, \$9,500, \$9,750 and \$10,000."

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

There was no objection, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REES of Kansas: On page 1, after line 6, strike out all the remainder of the page and down through and including all of pages 2 to 7, inclusive. Also, on page 8, after line 7, strike out all the remainder of page 8 and all of pages 9 to 13, inclusive; also lines 1 and 2 on page 14. Also, on page 18, beginning in line 13, strike out all the remainder of page 18, and lines 1 to 11 on page 19.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Is it in order to ask for a division of the amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman may ask for a division if he wishes to.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a division of the amendment so that a separate vote may be had on that part that undertakes to strike out lines 13 to 25, inclusive, on page 18, and lines 1 to 11, inclusive, on page 19.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair feels that the gentleman is entitled to the separation he has requested.

The gentleman from Kansas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is that it takes care of the group we have discussed so much this afternoon, classes one and two known as the crafts, protective and custodial services, and it limits the operation of the bill to those receiving under \$2,800. I am not here to ask the committee to go along on this proposal for any particular group. I believe the amendment is fair.

I may say to the House in this brief moment that this amendment was submitted to the committee in two parts. Both amendments were turned down by a very close vote, a majority of one or two. This amendment gives to you who have spoken so eloquently a desire to take care of this lower-paid group. It is your opportunity to put your words into action and take care of them fairly and liberally. The amendment speaks for itself. If you want to cut several million dollars off the cost of government without injury to anybody you certainly have a chance to do it here. The question of the readjustment of salaries, reclassification, and things of that kind I feel can better be taken care of later on. As I said a few moments ago, we are taking on new employees by the thousands and tens of thousands right along and we do not know how many more we are going to have. We are spending now a billion and a half dollars for Federal employees and that is increasing right along. As I told you awhile ago we have twice as many now on the Federal pay roll as we had at the peak of the first World War. We have over 2,000,000 people now on the Federal pay roll, and we are not, as I said a moment ago, doing very much about cutting out a great deal of the work or any number of employees who are doing work that is certainly unnecessary at this most critical time. This is a time when we ought to streamline these bureaus just as much as we possibly can; we ought to be cutting the thing to the bone except where we absolutely need this help, and we have not been doing that up to this time.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I am glad to yield for a question.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Can the gentleman tell the committee what the saving will be through his amendment?

Mr. REES of Kansas. It would be most difficult now to figure that out. It should cut the expense by a substantial amount. It has been stated that the additional cost of this bill will be \$15,000,000 or more. I think my amendment

would reduce that amount substantially. It will not injure the low-paid custodial employees or other lower-paid groups.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. It was a little difficult to follow the reading of the gentleman's amendment by the Clerk and understand just how it applied to the bill. As I understand the gentleman's amendment, it strikes out all of the bill after the enacting paragraph to the top of page 14.

Mr. REES of Kansas. To the top of page 8, subprofessional service; that is grades 1 and 2 we have discussed so much this afternoon.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Then, in subprofessional the gentleman saves the first two paragraphs on the top of page 8.

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is correct. Mr. CASE of South Dakota. And again cuts out after that to page 14, line 3, where he leaves crafts, protective, and custodial service, and so on, until you get over to page 18, and that is the portion of the amendment the gentleman from Georgia wished to separate.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman is correct. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK] has asked for a separate vote on the part struck out, beginning in line 13, page 18, down to and including line 11 on page 19.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. If we vote on the gentleman's motion, there will be a separate vote as requested by the gentleman from Georgia on the lower group, including nine. Your main motion is to strike out those in the higher brackets up to \$9,000?

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is correct. [Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for 1 additional minute to clear up this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE]?

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Grades 9 and 10 for which the gentleman from Georgia asked for a separate vote, as I understand it, deal with salaries over \$2,500?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Yes; the gentleman's statement is correct.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. Chairman, on the point that the gentleman from South Dakota has just been discussing, may I say that the reason I asked for a separate vote is this: Those two sections of the bill, the language beginning on line 13, page 18, and the first 11 lines on page 19 deal with the custodial service. The other part of the gentleman's amendment deals only with the clerical and fiscal services, which is the executive type of position. If the members of the committee want to strike out that part of the bill which deals with these higher paid positions in the clerical, fiscal, and administrative branches of the Government, I have no objection at all, but it does not make good sense, in

my judgment, to strike out the increases in two grades of the custodial service and leave the other increases in there. It upsets the system, because you have the situation where you are increasing the pay of grade 8 up to \$2,200 and you leave grade 9 at \$2,300. In other words, the pay scale in these services is set up on a scientific basis. I hope the gentleman from Kansas will withdraw that part of the amendment and let us have a clean-cut issue on the other question, which is the executive branch of the Government.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Putting the matter another way it limits the custodial pay to \$2,800?

Mr. RAMSPECK. It does this: Grade 8, as proposed in this, would go up to \$2,800, that is correct. And grade 9—

Mr. REES of Kansas. Could not go over \$2,800?

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is true.

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is all there is to it.

Mr. RAMSPECK. You would have grade 8 going up to \$2,800, and you would have grade 9, which is a supervisory grade, getting only \$100 more than the people under their supervision.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Provided those in authority see fit to give those employees the limit of \$2,800, which they do not have to do.

Mr. RAMSPECK. It is not a question of discretion. These promotions are regulated now by law which this Congress passed.

Mr. MURDOCK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. How does the chairman feel with regard to the amount that might be saved in case the two pending amendments should carry? Would it be approximately half of the total cost of the bill?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Not at all. The first part of the amendment, the part which we vote on first, would cost not over \$300,000; therefore, if we vote in favor of that amendment, we would save \$300,000, or a little less, because we have already adopted an amendment eliminating grade 10. I do not know how much the other part of the amendment would cost because I have not the figures before me for that sort of break-down. The total cost of the bill is \$15,000,000. He is undertaking to strike out only 2 grades out of 10; therefore I would guess it could not save more than a million and a half dollars. I doubt if it would be that much. It certainly would not save half of the bill.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. May I ask the gentleman whether or not this bill provides for any increases in the salaries or wages of mail carriers and postal employees?

Mr. RAMSPECK. It does not deal with the question of mail carriers or post-office clerks. It applies only to so-

called janitors, custodial employees, and mechanics who maintain the electrical equipment and the electrical devices in the buildings.

Mr. CLASON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. CLASON. As far as grades 9 and 10 are concerned, the number of persons covered by those two grades under this bill would be comparatively few, would they not?

Mr. RAMSPECK. They are few because that is a supervisory grade.

Mr. CLASON. Even in a large post office in a city of 150,000 there would not be more than two or three persons involved?

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is correct and these people are having their trouble like the others and, after all, it is harder to get a good supervisor than it is a mechanic.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. MOSER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I believe perhaps I am personally responsible for the inclusion by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] in his amendment, of grades 9 and 10 of the custodial service. I told him a little while ago that in the consideration of this measure in the committee in executive session, I had offered an amendment to remove this part of the bill including grade 9, at line 13 on page 18, over to and including line 11 on page 19. I am still of that opinion, and I believe it was predicated largely on the fact that I did not have figures and it would be only the break in the personnel of the custodial service in Government-owned buildings as the chairman showed me there as it appears in the hearings.

In addressing myself to the support of the amendment offered by my colleague of the committee, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES], may I say that for some time past when we have had measures that were intended and calculated to be poor man's bills or to help the underdog, we have had a tendency on the part of different agencies of the Government to jump aboard and take a free ride for a group of bureaucrats through the help that they get from the Bureau of the Budget. I was very strong for striking out of this bill from the time of its presentation to our committee the professional and scientific service, appearing on page 1.

I do not believe that I need attempt to speak in satire of a bill that is intended and calculated to help the custodial employee in a post office, a charwoman, a guard, or some of those who work for substandard wages and are limited, perhaps, to a maximum of 5 hours at 50 cents an hour, but in legislation intended and calculated to be of benefit to those underprivileged people who may have to scrub floors and dust and one thing or another, to have their bill loaded with something of this technical character, "professional and scientific service." We, certainly, in this legislative body, should be able to legislate in the interest of the poor man, and the poor man on the Federal pay roll, without

being obliged to carry on a bill that might otherwise be popular, something that would inure to the benefit of the type of people who are receiving salaries of \$5,600 to \$9,500 and, as proposed, up to \$10,000.

I made a statement to a former Member of this House on my opposition to this feature of the bill. That former Member is now in the Senate and is considering this same measure over there in the other body. He agreed with me that every time you consider a poor man's bill some bureaucrats get the idea they ought to have a free ride at the expense of the fellow that is getting the low wage, when their own proposal separately considered would not have a chance of enactment. I believe it would be proper to remove that part of the bill. In the committee I was among those defeated, and the vote, as the gentleman from Kansas stated, was very close. As a matter of fact, it was only by one vote that the bill was brought out in its present form.

I support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas. It will be quite agreeable, therefore, for the gentleman, only, to take out grades 9 and 10, because it does protect the custodial service. I may have informed the gentleman in error when I told him I attempted that, but I still think that is the way I made my motion in the committee.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOSER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Is not that very thing made possible, however, by a division of the question? A vote in favor of the original motion will still give an opportunity to vote for the very thing the gentleman suggests.

Mr. MOSER. Yes; it will give us an opportunity to vote on it again.

For the benefit of the Committee I can say this. Nobody has said it before, but I do not hesitate to say it. We have here the statement from the Bureau of the Budget that there are 163 persons who may be appointed with an entrance salary in the \$9,000 grade or better. There are 325 in grades with entrance salaries at \$8,000, 1,286 in grades with entrance salaries of \$6,500, and 3,709 in grades with entrance salaries of \$5,600.

The gentleman to whom I just alluded, whose name I do not care to mention, a former Member of this body, is in agreement with me that a man who gets \$5,600 to \$10,000 a year and comes in here and wants to get a little bit of help when we are considering something for the charwomen, janitors, guards, and others of that class, ought not to have a Federal job if he cannot get along on those top salaries and grades, because it does not cost him anything to get it. He gets by a lot easier than we win our elections and salaries. We have to run every other year and go through the primary and general elections, and, as somebody has said here today, we are constantly tapped for contributions.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask for recognition the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I have at all times been in favor of increasing the salaries of those in the custodial service, the lower-paid employees, including the charwomen. I should like to see this bill passed today taking care of them, but I know you are jeopardizing their interest if you keep in this legislation the administrative, and the fiscal service, and the professional and scientific service. Make no mistake about that.

You know the criticism that comes to Congress in reference to voting increases in salaries. I admit there are a lot of people in the higher grades who are making a financial sacrifice by staying with the Government.

It is my honest opinion and I have talked to a number of Members of the House about it in the last hour, that you will get no legislation of any kind if you insist that the higher grades be taken care of in this bill. Personally, I do not think they should have been put in the bill. True, you have a clearance from the Bureau of the Budget on this bill, and you have a clearance from the Civil Service Commission. My advice is, consider those in the low brackets now, and then if you want to, bring in another bill for the others.

Employees out in my section of the country, those in the custodial service including charwomen who live in a large city, are in need of help. There is little difference in the cost of living in the city of Washington and the city of St. Louis, where I come from, regardless of what some say around here. It all depends on how you live. You can spend plenty of money in St. Louis if you want to live that way. You pay just as much there for necessities of life as you pay in Washington. The low-paid employees are people who have not been recognized, but who are entitled to recognition. Many get less than a thousand dollars a year.

You know this bill is only a starter. We have some other bills coming, including the postal employees. Some postal employees have not had an increase in years. You had better be careful about how high you go at the start, because if you go high now you are going to have to go that high at the finish. You cannot discriminate, but must treat all alike.

My prediction is, if you go into the high brackets, that will defeat this legislation. Do not cover in the high brackets with the low brackets. That is what I ask.

We might just as well recognize the fact we are faced with a condition where criticism is leveled at Members of Congress whenever money is involved, especially when it has to do with pay of individuals.

But what I want to impress upon you now is the feeling of what I think is easily a majority of this House relative to employees in what is commonly called those in the higher brackets. It is for that reason that I say you are going to defeat the entire bill unless they are eliminated.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield.

Mr. RAMSPECK. If I understand the gentleman's position, he is in favor of the first part of the Rees amendment, but is he also in favor of the second part of it which deals with the supervisory positions in the custodial service?

Mr. COCHRAN. I am in favor of the subprofessional and the custodial employees, the ones shown in the report as being in the custodial service and the subprofessional service.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Then the gentleman is opposed to the second part of the Rees amendment on which a separate vote will be had?

Mr. COCHRAN. The amendments should have been offered separately and that was the purpose I had in mind in calling the attention of the Chair to the fact that I did not think the substitute was germane to the Ramspeck amendment.

Mr. RAMSPECK. The second part of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas deals with the custodial service and the other part of the amendment deals with the clerical, fiscal, and administrative.

Mr. COCHRAN. How high is the salary in the second part of the amendment?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Grade 9 begins at \$2,500 and goes up to \$3,100, and grade 10 begins at \$2,800 and goes up to \$3,400.

Mr. COCHRAN. I am perfectly willing to vote for that part of the bill, but when you come to those in the \$9,000, \$8,000, \$7,000, \$6,000, and \$5,000 brackets, I will not go along.

Let me tell you something that I know of. This measure deals with the executive branch of the Government. I want to talk to you about the legislative branch of the Government. You know and I know, in view of what has happened around here in the last few months, you are not going to do anything for the legislative branch of the Government. By reason of the position I hold in this House as chairman of the Committee on Accounts, I can tell you that you have had a turn-over in your employees of the House of around 175 in January, about 150 in February, about 125 in March, and right on down the line you are having 100 or more changes in the employees of this House every month. Why? Because you are paying them the same salary you have for years and they are leaving you, going to the executive branch of the Government, where they get more money. You are limited in the salary you can pay your secretary to \$3,900 a year, and I can tell you, and you know it, there are secretaries here, and I know lots of them, who can get more than \$3,900, but they are too loyal to their Congressman to leave. You are not going to do anything for them, much as I would like to see you do something for them even if you are losing them every day. It is just as important that the legislative branch of the Government should function as it is that the executive branch of the Government should function.

We have not raised the salary of one of our regular employees during this Congress.

Our employees would not complain if you raise the salaries of those in the

lower brackets, but if you go into the higher brackets, as is proposed in part of this bill, then you are liable to have trouble on your hands.

I appeal to you to save this bill, and the way to save it is to take care of the lower groups and strike the others from the bill. That is the reason I am going to vote to confine this legislation to those who need the increase most.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Mr. Chairman, I shall not take much of the committee's time, but I am interested in a clarification of the paragraph on page 3 of the report. The paragraph reads as follows:

The cost of raising salary scales in the higher grades of the Classification Act would be only a fraction of 1 percent of the annual personnel budget. This relatively small expenditure would repay itself over and over again in increased effectiveness in the direction and management of our largest activities.

This paragraph evidently means that those who are on the pay roll now in these higher brackets are either dragging their feet in our victory parade and our war effort, or else they are incompetent and are going to be removed from the pay roll. I would like to have that paragraph clarified by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Civil Service.

Mr. RAMSPECK. The gentleman, as I understand it, was reading from the report of the committee?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; from page 3 of the report.

Mr. RAMSPECK. My answer to the gentleman is that the effectiveness of any organization of human beings depends upon the supervision and the brains that run it. If you can get good supervisory officials in the Government service, just as in private business, you get better results. You get more work done with the same force, and a better quality of work with such an organization, and that is why I have felt that we were justified in making the adjustments in the upper salary rates. I think the weakest point in the Government service today is in the supervisory force. The reason for that is that whenever a man has had enough experience and becomes a good administrator, a great many of them are syphoned off by businessmen who are smart enough to hire good brains and pay for them.

Mr. WILSON. I thank the gentleman. Then I take it that what you mean is that those who are incompetent stay in civil service. Now, if this bill passes as is, are the inefficient ones going to be removed from the pay roll and are we going to hire competent people at an increased salary who can get things done?

Mr. RAMSPECK. No; the gentleman puts words into my mouth that I did not utter and never thought of. I did not say anybody was incompetent, but I said you would get better men if you paid them more.

Mr. WILSON. According to the paragraph I quoted, these men are either dragging their feet or are incompetent.

Mr. RAMSPECK. No; they are not.

Mr. WILSON. Then I do not see why you need to give them a raise in order to increase their efficiency.

Mr. RAMSPECK. We are not giving them a raise; we are rearranging the Classification Act.

Mr. WILSON. It looks to me like they are taking a free ride at the expense of the employees in the lower grades of the custodial service.

Mr. RAMSPECK. If the gentleman will read the bill he will find that we are actually lowering the pay in two of the grades instead of raising it.

Mr. WILSON. I have read the bill and repeat that it seems to me that some of the already overpaid, so-called administrators are trying to squeeze through on a bill designed to benefit the underpaid custodial and nonprofessional groups.

Summarily speaking, I am not prone to be fooled by that negligible "fraction of 1 percent of the personnel budget." Our Washington personnel budget is a matter of considerable moment and like Topsy has been allowed to "jes' grow." However, it is only by our consideration of the little things and the 1 percents, which in this case is over \$15,000,000, that we are going to turn the tide of our national wealth into the channels of defense spending and away from needless nondefense leaks. One percent, yes; if it is 1 percent of a flea, it is not much; but 1 percent of an elephant is a sizeable chunk of meat.

I hope no Member of this body will ever have the ill-advised courage to deny that our jobs are to be forever watchful of the people's money, and the amount of the consideration does not change our responsibility.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first part of the gentleman's amendment be reported again.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will report the first part of the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. REES of Kansas: On page 1, after line 6, strike out all the remainder of the page down through and including all of page 2 and to 7 inclusive; also, on page 8, strike out after line 7, all the remainder of page 8 and also all of page 9 to 15, inclusive; also lines 1 and 2 on page 14.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the first part of the amendment just reported.

The first part of the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the second part of the Rees amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 18, line 13, strike out lines 13 to 25; and on page 19, strike out lines 1 to 11, inclusive.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment just reported.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RAMSPECK) there were—ayes 86, noes 30.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. McCORMACK: Page 15, line 8, after the word "of", strike out the figures "55" and insert "60"; and in line 9, after the word "of", strike out "60" and insert "70."

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment I think will receive the sympathy and support of my good friend the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], and my good friend from North Carolina [Major BULWINKLE] as well as the other Members of the House. It amounts to an increase in the salaries of the charwomen employed in the Federal Government. The last time, so I understand, they received an increase in salary was in 1930. They work part time and receive an hourly wage. They are the ones who are away down in the salary groups, and this amendment not only appeals to our sympathy, and I am not offering it on that basis, but it appeals to my judgment and my reason. It is really the extension of equity and consideration where it rightfully belongs. They are all fine, God-fearing women, most of them widows taking care of their children, bringing up their little families. They receive now an average salary for a 30-hour week, of about \$784 per year. I understand the cleaners in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for a 33-hour week, receive a base pay of \$1,050 a year.

The cleaners in the city of Boston, and I am sure the same is true in other large cities, I am informed, receive \$22 a week base salary. These fine, deserving women work 30 hours a week, and the last salary raise they received, as I have been informed, was in July of 1930. I hope this amendment which I am offering in my personal capacity, knowing these fine women who clean our offices, knowing them to be loyal employees, will be adopted.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I rise to state that I am heartily in favor of this amendment. I remind the House also that these women get their work done very quickly. They have to work fast; also that the splendid way in which our offices look is due in large measure to these women. They are the good housekeepers of the Capitol. I hope the amendment will be agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. Until such time as the provisions of title II of the act of November 26, 1940 (Public, No. 880, 76th Cong.), become effective, the heads of the several executive departments and independent establishments having field positions in the grades affected by this act, the compensation of which is required to be fixed in accordance with section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, are authorized and directed to adjust such compensation to conform to the rates established for such grades under this act.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RAMSPECK:
Amend section 2 of the bill, as follows:

On page 19, line 12, before the first word, "Until", insert "(a)".

On page 19, after line 21, insert the following new subsections:

"(b) Section 3 (d) (viii) of the act of November 26, 1940 (Public, No. 880, 76th Cong.), as amended by the act of August 1, 1941 (Public, No. 200, 77th Cong.), is hereby further amended by deleting therefrom the words 'and laborers.'

"(c) Upon the passage of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall allocate to the services and grades of the compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, the positions of laborers heretofore covered by the act of May 29, 1928 (45 Stat. 955), as amended, in the same manner as other positions in the field service of the Treasury Department are allocated under section 2 of the act of July 3, 1930 (46 Stat. 1005).

"(d) Nothing contained in subsections (b) or (c) of this section shall be construed to decrease the existing compensation of any employee, but when his position shall become vacant it shall be filled in accordance with the regular compensation schedule applicable to such position."

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is not of a great deal of importance insofar as this bill is concerned. It does simply this: Several years ago the Congress passed what is known as the Bacharach Act, taking all of the employees of the Customs Service out from under the Classification Act and giving them a salary increase. This amendment deals with the laborers who handle the packages in the offices of the customs officials, open the packages and repack them. They are now paid \$1,500 a year, and they are frozen there in that salary bracket, which is higher than any other laborer gets under the Classification Act.

They have asked us to put them back under the Classification Act, take them out from under the Bacharach Act. That is the purpose of this amendment. The employees want to do it. The officials want it done. I have consulted with my colleagues on the other side of the aisle this morning, and I do not think they have any objection to it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 3. In adjusting initially the rates of pay of employees affected by the provisions of this act, the rules prescribed by section 6 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, shall govern: *Provided*, That existing allocations of positions previously made by the Civil Service Commission in the custodial service shall be used for initial pay-adjustment purposes under this act and shall remain in effect until changed by the Civil Service Commission under provisions of this act: *Provided further*, That in the case of positions subject to the allocation jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission, and allocable to new grades 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the professional and scientific service or new grades 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 of the clerical, administrative, and fiscal service, no such position shall be allocated to any of such new grades nor any incumbent paid any increased rate under this act, unless and until the position concerned has been finally allocated to such grade by the Civil Service Commission in accordance with the provisions of

this act: *And provided further*, That nothing contained in this act shall operate to decrease the pay of any present employee.

SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this act into effect.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect—

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I would like to ask the chairman of the committee two questions. I would like to ask the estimated cost of the subprofessional service group covered on page 8, lines 1 to 7, inclusive. That covers the proposition of those in the groups receiving \$1,200 to \$1,680. What is the total estimated cost of that group of employees?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I think those figures are in the hearings.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. At the same time I would like to ask the gentleman the estimated cost of the second group, beginning on page 14, "crafts, protective, and custodial service," with grades 9 and 10 as eliminated.

Mr. RAMSPECK. On page 19 of the hearings the gentleman will find Mr. Young, of the Budget, testified as follows:

Changes in the custodial service amount to \$15,138,733. In the subprofessional service, \$1,714,746. Is the part-time custodial service, \$345,051.

Does that answer the gentleman's question?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Yes. The big money, then, is in the second provision beginning on page 14 covering crafts, protection, and custodial service, and if we would limit it to the \$1,200 to \$1,680 subprofessional services it would be a little over a million dollars, but beginning on page 14 is the big money, and that is about \$15,000,000?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Yes; the gentleman is correct. Most of the cost of the bill is in the custodial service, because that is where most of the people are.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. You mean the service described as "crafts, protective, and custodial service"? That is the big money?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Yes. That is where most of the people are.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further amendments, under the rule, the Committee will rise.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 6217, to amend section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and pursuant to House Resolution 510, he reported the same back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en grosse.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. PACE) there were ayes 109 and noes 7.

So the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 323 to create a commission for the emergency safeguarding of the Capitol and other buildings in the legislative group, and other buildings under the Architect of the Capitol.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the bill?

Mr. LANHAM. I shall be pleased to. Under the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, Public Law 528, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved April 28, 1942, the Architect of the Capitol is charged with the duty of providing for the emergency safeguarding of the Capitol, Senate, and House Office Buildings, Capitol power plant, and other buildings and property under his office.

Under the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, Public Law 668, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved June 27, 1940, the Architect is charged with the duty of reconstructing the roofs and skylights over the Senate and House wings of the Capitol.

In the past it has been customary, when building or other special programs have been placed by Congress under the Architect of the Capitol, to have the Architect perform his duties under the general direction of committees or commissions of Congress. The committees and commissions exercising control over matters of policy and expenditure. In the case of projects affecting the interests of both the Senate and the House, joint commissions or committees of Congress have usually been created for such purpose.

The commission will be composed of the Chairmen and ranking Minority Members of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House and the Senate, respectively. In other words, there is no provision for any additional funds; it is simply that the Architect of the Capitol, acting as the executive officer, may have protection and control in the expenditure of funds which have already been authorized for the purposes specified.

Mr. MICHENER. Will the legislation, if enacted, be followed by a request for an appropriation?

Mr. LANHAM. I assume that nothing of the sort will be done. I cannot tell about that. The appropriations have already been made for these specific purposes. The Architect of the Capitol is to carry out the directions of those appropriations. He desires simply to act not upon his own responsibility but to

have the council of a commission just as he had when he acted, for instance, as the executive agent of the Supreme Court Building Commission and other commissions.

Mr. MICHENER. My reference to an appropriation was whether the new commission would require additional funds to function as a commission to advise the Architect?

Mr. LANHAM. Nothing of the sort is contemplated. The purpose is simply that in the expenditure of the funds which may be appropriated, the Architect of the Capitol may not act simply on his own responsibility, but have the advice and counsel of a commission.

Mr. MICHENER. And the bill has the unanimous approval of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds?

Mr. LANHAM. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That there is hereby created a commission to be known as the Capitol Buildings War Protection Commission and to be composed of the chairman and ranking minority member of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and the chairman and ranking minority member of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and the Architect of the Capitol, who shall also act as executive officer.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Commission to exercise general direction of the expenditure by the Architect of the Capitol of the following appropriations (subject to the authority, terms, and conditions specified therein, but without reference to any limitation on administrative expenses):

(a) Funds made available to such Architect for any of the purposes authorized under the appropriation "Emergency safeguarding of public buildings and property", contained in title III, Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, approved April 28, 1942, and under any appropriation amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto; and

(b) The appropriation for the reconstruction of the roofs and skylights over the Senate and House wings of the Capitol and other improvements authorized in connection with such project, contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, approved June 27, 1940, and any appropriation amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto.

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 92, page 5909 of the RECORD of June 29, I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "aye." I ask unanimous consent that the Journal and RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOPER). Without objection, the Journal and the RECORD will be corrected accordingly.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROBSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to re-

vise and extend the remarks I made today and to include some brief excerpts.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

FACILITATING DISPOSITION OF PRIZES CAPTURED BY THE UNITED STATES DURING THE PRESENT WAR

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 7211) to facilitate the disposition of prizes captured by the United States during the present war, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. GWYNNE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not because the bill was reported unanimously by the Judiciary Committee, will the gentleman from Alabama make a brief explanation of the bill?

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the bill is simply to change the admiralty law to avoid the necessity of bringing a captured vessel under a prize crew from Australia or wherever it might be captured back to a port of the United States in order to get jurisdiction and condemnation to pass title to the vessel to the United States. It permits us to do it, in other words, in absentia. We do not run the risk of bringing the vessel all the way back to continental United States; we simply confer jurisdiction upon any district court of the United States exercising admiralty jurisdiction to try and dispose of the case.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. Gladly.

Mr. MICHENER. I think the bill expresses a hopeful sign. May the time soon come when our Government may have occasion to use this law in taking care of prize vessels captured.

Mr. HOBBS. We all hope that every one of our courts will be overwhelmed with such cases.

Mr. GWYNNE. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, putting it in language the layman can understand what it means is that if our forces capture a vessel in Australia or any other part of the world they can proceed to use it, acquiring title through the courts of the United States.

Mr. HOBBS. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. I yield.

Mr. SPRINGER. As I understand the explanation offered by my able and distinguished colleague on the Judiciary Committee, this bill merely simplifies the procedure and makes it possible to handle it in a very simple way.

Mr. HOBBS. It does not simplify the procedure, I am sure the gentleman realizes, but it brings it up to date. It changes the old admiralty law so that we can dispose of it in that way.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS]?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York shall have original jurisdiction of all prizes captured during the present war on the Atlantic or Arctic Oceans or the connecting waters of either, if said capture was made by authority of the United States or was adopted and ratified by the President of the United States and the prize was brought into the territorial waters of a belligerent or was taken or appropriated for the use of the United States on such oceans or the connecting waters of either or in such territorial waters, including jurisdiction of all proceedings for the condemnation of such property taken as prize.

SEC. 2. The District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California shall have original jurisdiction of all prizes captured during the present war on the Pacific or Indian Oceans or the connecting waters of either, if such capture was made by authority of the United States or was adopted and ratified by the President of the United States and the prize was brought into the territorial waters of a belligerent or was taken or appropriated for the use of the United States on such oceans or the connecting waters of either or in such territorial waters, including jurisdiction of all proceedings for the condemnation of such property taken as prize.

SEC. 3. The jurisdiction of prizes brought into the territorial waters of a belligerent shall not be exercised under authority of this act, nor shall prizes be taken or appropriated within such territorial waters for the use of the United States, unless the government having jurisdiction over such territorial waters consents to the exercise of such jurisdiction or to such taking or appropriation.

SEC. 4. In any case, whether or not brought under the jurisdiction conferred by this act, the power to take or appropriate property for the use of the United States as provided by sections 4624 and 4625 of the Revised Statutes (title 34, U. S. C., secs. 1140, 1141) may be exercised by the War Shipping Administration with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy or his designee, or by such other officers or agencies as the President may designate.

SEC. 5. The courts designated in section 1 and section 2 of this act are authorized to appoint special prize commissioners to exercise abroad in cases arising under this act the duties prescribed for such commissioners. Said courts may appoint such number of such special commissioners, and having such qualifications, as said courts may deem proper, without regard for the requirements of section 4621 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (U. S. C., title 34, sec. 1137), except that for each case arising under the jurisdiction conferred by this act there shall be at least one special commissioner who shall be a naval officer, active or retired, approved by the Secretary of the Navy, who shall receive no other compensation than his pay in the Navy, and who shall protect the interests of the Department of the Navy in the prize property. Said courts may confer on such special commissioners such additional powers and duties, to be performed abroad or in the United States, as they may deem necessary or proper for carrying out the purposes of this act.

SEC. 6. The courts designated in section 1 and section 2 of this act may adopt such rules to govern the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred by this act as they may deem necessary or proper for carrying out the purposes thereof. All provisions of law relating to capture as prize or to the taking or appropriation of captures for the use of the United States, to the extent that such provisions are consistent with the provisions of this act, shall be applicable in the exercise of the jurisdiction herein conferred.

SEC. 7. A belligerent of the United States which consents to the exercise of the jurisdiction herein conferred with respect to prizes of the United States brought into its terri-



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 77th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 88

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1942

No. 125

Senate

Rev. A. Lincoln Smith, assistant pastor, National Baptist Memorial Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we thank Thee that mortal man may have fellowship with Thee, the true and living God, and may share in Thine eternal kingdom. We thank Thee, too, for our own Government, ordained of Thee for our well-being. Grant that Thy spirit may guide the Members of our Senate today as they seek to fulfill their duty to Thee and to their country. May Thy blessing, too, rest upon all in places of national responsibility, on land, on sea, and in the air.

Humbly we would pray for all our fellow men throughout the world in this trying hour. Help us to remember that only as each of us turns to Thee in repentance and faith can he know that peace that passeth all understanding that Thou alone canst give.

Help us each and every one today so to turn to Thee.

We pray in the name of Thine only Son who loved us and poured out His blood in sacrifice for us. In our Saviour's Name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Wednesday, July 1, 1942, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Clark, Idaho	Lee
Andrews	Clark, Mo.	Lucas
Bailey	Connally	McCarran
Ball	Danaher	McKellar
Bankhead	Davis	McNary
Barkley	Downey	Maybank
Bilbo	Ellender	Mead
Brooks	Gerry	Millikin
Burton	Gillette	Murdock
Butler	Green	Murray
Byrd	Hatch	Norris
Capper	Hayden	Nye
Caraway	Herring	O'Mahoney
Candler	Hill	Pepper
Chavez	Johnson, Calif.	Radcliffe

Reed
Rosier
Russell
Schwartz
Shipstead
Taft

Thomas, Idaho
Thomas, Okla.
Thomas, Utah
Tunnell
Tydings
Vandenberg

Wagner
White
Wiley
Willis

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senators from Washington [Mr. BONE and Mr. WALLGREN], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. BROWN], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BULOW], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BUNKER], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. DOXEY], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HUGHES], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND], the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMATHERS], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. SPENCER], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VAN NUYS], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are necessarily absent.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] are necessarily absent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty-one Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

SENATE SPECIAL SILVER COMMITTEE

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK] a member of the special committee to confer with the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the Silver Purchase Act of 1934, created by Senate Resolution 187,

Seventy-fourth Congress, to fill an existing vacancy.

PROVISION PERTAINING TO A STATE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION (S. DOC. NO. 235)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting draft of a proposed provision pertaining to the appropriation "Salaries, Department of State," appearing in the pending State Department appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1943, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS

Mr. CAPPER presented a petition of sundry citizens of Arkansas City, Kans., praying for the enactment of Senate bill 860, to prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquor and to suppress vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CHAVEZ presented a petition of sundry citizens of Belen and vicinity, New Mexico, praying for the enactment of Senate bill 860, to prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquor and to suppress vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments, which was ordered to lie on the table.

PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR SALES AND SUPPRESSION OF VICE AROUND MILITARY CAMPS—PETITIONS

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference three petitions forwarded to me by the president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Tampa, Fla., bearing respectively the signatures of 25, 81, and 355 citizens of Tampa, Fla., and vicinity, praying for the enactment of Senate bill 860, to prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquor and to suppress vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The petitions presented by the Senator from Florida will lie on the table.

MEMORIAL FROM CITIZENS OF WINFIELD, KANS.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I have received a memorial from Winfield, Kans.,

signed by some 35 women of that town, protesting against certain deplorable conditions in the construction of defense plants and war contracts. They personally remonstrate against large union racketeering in such construction. They are naturally unhappy about sugar rationing, the necessity for which has not been clearly demonstrated. They criticize the failure to move promptly in the direction of synthetic-rubber production. They demand efficiency in the Government for the welfare of our men in the armed forces.

I personally know some of these women and can personally vouch for their fine character, their high intelligence, and deep earnestness.

I ask that this memorial be printed in the RECORD following these remarks, omitting the names of the petitioners.

There being no objection, the memorial was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD without the signatures attached thereto, as follows:

WINFIELD, KANS., June 29, 1942.

MR. CLYDE M. REED,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: We protest against—

1. Strikes in defense plants or on war contracts for higher wages or any other reason, if they are receiving the prevailing wage of the community. Our servicemen must be supported by every possible man-hour of labor.

2. All unnecessary spending of Government money in war contracts and Government bureaus.

3. This administration is using billions of defense money to play politics with labor-union racketeers. This money must be raised by taxes or buying bonds, hence a greater Federal debt.

4. The propaganda agency of the Government dishing out anything and everything for public consumption. All dictators in Europe have propaganda agencies. We are fighting dictators; therefore, we demand the tools and implements of dictators not be allowed to infiltrate in our democracy.

5. Sugar rationing, not that we are unwilling to sacrifice sweets but because our Government is paying farmers not to raise sugar products and have lowered the 1942 quota under 1941, and because brewers are not limited on sugar and liquor is detrimental to the war effort. All alcohol needs to be used for synthetic rubber and explosives.

6. Government officials who refuse to allow synthetic rubber to be produced, since the rubber shortage will paralyze the Nation and hinder the war effort.

7. Gasoline rationing while the Government forbids oil to be produced.

8. We demand our boys in service be supported by efficiency in government and careful selection of officers and leaders in armed forces and ample supplies and necessary equipment.

Sincerely,

MR. CAPPER. Mr. President, I present and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD without the signatures attached, and appropriately referred, a memorial numerously signed by women of Winfield, Kans., expressing their sentiments on a number of problems facing our people today.

There being no objection, the memorial was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD.

(For text of memorial referred to, see the identical memorial, supra, presented by Mr. REED today.)

THE EQUAL-RIGHTS AMENDMENT

MR. DAVIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a letter which I received from Marie B. Miller, legislative chairman of the Business and Professional Woman's Club of Philadelphia, under date of June 25, 1942, calling attention to a resolution adopted at its June 1942 meeting.

There being no objection, the letter and resolution were ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL
WOMAN'S CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA, INC.,
June 25, 1942.

The Honorable JAMES J. DAVIS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR DAVIS: Would you kindly present our resolution to be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD?

During the 1940 Republican Convention the proposed equal-rights amendment was considered carefully by the makers of the Republican platform. The inclusion of the proposed amendment in the platform testified that the leaders of the Republican Party felt that this legislation is necessary in order that women citizens may enjoy the "equal protection of the laws."

May we count on your support? We would appreciate a reply.

Sincerely yours,

MARIE B. MILLER,
Legislative Chairman.

[Enclosure.]

At its June meeting 1942, the Philadelphia Business and Professional Woman's Club adopted unanimously the following resolution, which was presented by Miss Florence B. Fulton, president:

"Whereas the Philadelphia Business and Professional Woman's Club has consistently opposed legislation discriminating against women; and

"Whereas there are today approximately 1,000 laws discriminating against women throughout the United States; and

"Whereas during the present war crisis the folly of special protective laws for women only has been so apparent; and

"Whereas the antidemocratic countries are adding countless restrictions against women; and

"Whereas our country being a democracy should guarantee the equal protection of the law to all its citizens, men and women; and

"Whereas our women citizens will never be free from discriminations, and enjoy an equal status with men citizens, until the proposed equal rights amendment to the Constitution of the United States is adopted: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Philadelphia Business and Professional Woman's Club reaffirms its support of the proposed equal rights amendment, and asks that all Members of the Senate vote favorably on Senate Joint Resolution 8, Calendar No. 1363, and that the House judiciary report favorably House Joint Resolution 2; be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be mailed to Hon. HENRY A. WALLACE, the Honorable ALLEN W. BARKLEY, the Honorable CHARLES L. McNARY, the Honorable JAMES J. DAVIS, and the Honorable JOSEPH P. GUFFEY."

THE SYNTHETIC-RUBBER PROGRAM

MR. AIKEN. Mr. President, I present a communication in the nature of a petition signed by the Governor and other officials of the State of Vermont, relating to the synthetic-rubber-production pro-

gram and requesting a stepping-up in the program. I request that the petition may be printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Honorable Senator GEORGE D. AIKEN,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: A program of maximum conservation of existing tires is being carried out by the Government and motor-vehicle owners of Vermont. Nevertheless, the most painstaking conservation program cannot prolong tire life indefinitely.

We believe that 20,000,000 passenger cars are a vital necessity to the war-effort program. Mass-transportation agencies could not handle the necessary travel done in passenger cars, which amounts to three and one-half times the total passenger mileage of all forms of transportation combined.

If as national surveys show, 45 percent of our motor vehicles will be forced off the highways by 1943 and 70 percent by 1944, the economic disruptions which will take place here in Vermont will reach alarming proportions. Fifty percent of the communities in our State will be without any form of transportation. Our State and municipal governments will be faced with great tax losses. Industries and establishments dependent on highway transportation will be forced out of business.

Therefore the following public and civic organization officials recommend that the over-all synthetic-rubber program be increased immediately from an annual production of 800,000 tons a year to 1,000,000 tons, or whatever amount is necessary to keep essential civilian highway transportation moving.

We appeal to you in the earnest hope that you may use your influence to bring about the immediate accomplishment of this synthetic-rubber program.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Wills, governor and director of Automobile Club of Vermont; W. F. Corry, chairman, State Highway Board; William R. McFeeters, chairman, Public Service Commission; E. H. Jones, commissioner of agriculture; Erwin M. Harvey, commissioner of taxes; H. E. Marsh, commissioner of motor vehicles; George A. Ballou, secretary, Vermont Rural Letter Carriers' Association; James F. Dewey, president, Associated Industries of Vermont; P. C. Kittredge, secretary, Springfield Chamber of Commerce; M. B. Emerson, president, Vermont Truck and Bus Association; Arthur H. Packard, president, Vermont State Farm Bureau, Inc.

REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

The following reports of the Committee on Civil Service were submitted:

By Mr. MEAD:

S. 2341. A bill to amend the act approved March 14, 1936, entitled "An act to provide for vacations for Government employees, and for other purposes"; without amendment (Rept. No. 1534).

By Mr. AIKEN (for Mr. MEAD):

S. 2150. A bill to amend section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1535).

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

Mrs. CARAWAY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on July 1, 1942, that committee presented to the President of the United States the en-



Calendar No. 1582

77TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6217

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 2, 1942

Read twice and placed on the calendar

AN ACT

To amend section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended,
4 is hereby further amended to change the salary rates and
5 definitions of certain grades therein, and the title and defini-
6 tion of the custodial service to read as follows:

7 "SUBPROFESSIONAL SERVICE

8 "Grade 1: The annual rates of compensation for posi-
9 tions in this grade shall be \$1,200, \$1,260, \$1,320, \$1,380,
10 \$1,440, \$1,500, and \$1,560.

11 "Grade 2: The annual rates of compensation for posi-

1 tions in this grade shall be \$1,320, \$1,380, \$1,440,
2 \$1,500, \$1,560, \$1,620, and \$1,680.

3 "CRAFTS, PROTECTIVE, AND CUSTODIAL SERVICE

4 "The crafts, protective, and custodial service shall in-
5 clude all classes of positions the duties of which are to super-
6 vise or perform the work of an apprentice, helper, or jour-
7 neyman in a recognized trade or craft, or other skilled me-
8 chanical craft, or the work of an unskilled or skilled laborer,
9 or police or fire protection work, or domestic or other manual
10 or mechanical work involved in the protection, operation,
11 or maintenance of public buildings, premises, and equip-
12 ment; the transportation of public officers, employees, and
13 property; the transmission of official papers; the guarding
14 of persons in the custody of the Government, and caring for
15 their domestic needs and those of persons in the employ or
16 care of the Government.

17 "Grade 1 in this service, which may be referred to as the
18 junior messenger grade, shall include all classes of positions,
19 the duties of which are to run errands, to check parcels, or
20 to perform other light manual or mechanical tasks with
21 little or no responsibility.

22 "The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
23 grade shall be \$720, \$780, \$840, \$900, and \$960.

24 "Grade 2 in this service, which may be referred to as
25 the office-laborer grade, shall include all classes of positions

1 the duties of which are to handle desks, mail sacks, and
2 other heavy objects, and to perform similar work ordinarily
3 required of unskilled laborers; to operate elevators; to clean
4 office rooms; or to perform other work of similar character.

5 "The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
6 grade shall be \$1,200, \$1,260, \$1,320, \$1,380, \$1,440, and
7 \$1,500: *Provided*, That charwomen working part time be
8 paid at the rate of 65 cents an hour, and head charwomen at
9 the rate of 70 cents an hour.

10 "Grade 3 in this service, which may be referred to as
11 the minor crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include
12 all classes of positions the duties of which are to perform,
13 under immediate supervision, custodial, or manual office work
14 with some degree of responsibility, such as operating paper-
15 cutting, canceling, envelope-opening, or envelope-sealing ma-
16 chines; firing and keeping up steam in boilers used for
17 heating purposes in office buildings, cleaning boilers, and
18 oiling machinery and related apparatus; operating passenger
19 or freight automobiles; packing goods for shipment; super-
20 vising a large group of charwomen; running errands and
21 doing light manual or mechanical tasks with some responsi-
22 bility; carrying important documents from one office to
23 another; or attending the door and private office of a depart-
24 ment head or other public officer.

25 "The annual rates of compensation for positions in this

1 grade shall be \$1,320, \$1,380, \$1,440, \$1,500, \$1,560, and
2 \$1,620.

3 "Grade 4 in this service, which may be referred to as
4 the under crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include
5 all classes of positions the duties of which are to perform,
6 under general supervision, custodial work of a responsible
7 character, such as guarding office or storage buildings; super-
8 vising a small force of unskilled laborers; firing and keeping
9 up steam in heating apparatus and operating the boilers and
10 other equipment used for heating purposes; or performing
11 general, semimechanical, new, or repair work requiring some
12 skill with hand tools.

13 "The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
14 grade shall be \$1,500, \$1,560, \$1,620, \$1,680, \$1,740,
15 \$1,800, and \$1,860.

16 "Grade 5 in this service, which may be referred to as the
17 junior crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include
18 all classes of positions the duties of which are to directly
19 supervise a small detachment of watchmen or building guards;
20 to supervise the operation and maintenance of a small heat-
21 ing plant and its auxiliary equipment; or to perform other
22 work of similar character.

23 "The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
24 grade shall be \$1,680, \$1,740, \$1,800, \$1,860, \$1,920,
25 \$1,980, and \$2,040.

1 “Grade 6 in this service, which may be referred to as
2 the assistant crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall in-
3 clude all classes of positions the duties of which are to have
4 general supervision over a small force of watchmen or build-
5 ing guards, or to have direction of a considerable detachment
6 of such employees; to supervise a large force of unskilled
7 laborers; to repair office appliances; or to perform other work
8 of similar character.

9 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
10 grade shall be \$1,860, \$1,920, \$1,980, \$2,040, \$2,100,
11 \$2,160, and \$2,220.

12 “Grade 7 in this service, which may be referred to as the
13 main crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include all
14 classes of positions the duties of which are to supervise the
15 work of skilled mechanics; to supervise the operation and
16 maintenance of a large heating, lighting, and power plant and
17 all auxiliary mechanical and electrical devices and equip-
18 ment; to assist in the supervision of large forces of watch-
19 men and building guards, or to have general supervision over
20 smaller forces; or to perform other work of similar character.

21 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
22 grade shall be \$2,040, \$2,100, \$2,160, \$2,220, \$2,300,
23 \$2,400, and \$2,500.

24 “Grade 8 in this service, which may be referred to as the

1 senior crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include
2 all classes of positions the duties of which are to direct super-
3 visory and office assistants, mechanics, watchmen, elevator
4 conductors, laborers, janitors, messengers, and other em-
5 ployees engaged in the custody, maintenance, and protection
6 of a small building, or to assist in the direction of such em-
7 ployees when engaged in similar duties in a large building;
8 to have general supervision over large forces of watchmen
9 and building guards; or to perform other work of equal
10 difficulty and responsibility.

11 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
12 grade shall be \$2,200, \$2,300, \$2,400, \$2,500, \$2,600,
13 \$2,700, and \$2,800.

14 SEC. 2. (a) Until such time as the provisions of title II of
15 the Act of November 26, 1940 (Public, Numbered 880,
16 Seventy-sixth Congress), become effective, the heads of the
17 several executive departments and independent establish-
18 ments having field positions in the grades affected by this
19 Act, the compensation of which is required to be fixed in
20 accordance with section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923,
21 as amended, are authorized and directed to adjust such com-
22 pensation to conform to the rates established for such grades
23 under this Act.

24 (b) Section 3 (d) (viii) of the Act of November 26.
25 1940 (Public, Numbered 880, Seventy-sixth Congress), as

1 amended by the Act of August 1, 1941 (Public, Numbered
2 200, Seventy-seventh Congress), is hereby further amended
3 by deleting therefrom the words "and laborers".

4 (c) Upon the passage of this Act, the Secretary of the
5 Treasury shall allocate to the services and grades of the com-
6 pensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1923, as
7 amended, the positions of laborers heretofore covered by the
8 Act of May 29, 1928 (45 Stat. 955), as amended, in the
9 same manner as other positions in the field service of the
10 Treasury Department are allocated under section 2 of the
11 Act of July 3, 1930 (46 Stat. 1005).

12 (d) Nothing contained in subsections (b) or (c) of this
13 section shall be construed to decrease the existing compensa-
14 tion of any employee, but when his position shall become
15 vacant it shall be filled in accordance with the regular com-
16 pensation schedule applicable to such position.

17 SEC. 3. In adjusting initially the rates of pay of em-
18 ployees affected by the provisions of this Act, the rules pre-
19 scribed by section 6 of the Classification Act of 1923, as
20 amended, shall govern: *Provided*, That existing allocations of
21 positions previously made by the Civil Service Commission
22 in the custodial service shall be used for initial pay-adjustment
23 purposes under this Act and shall remain in effect until
24 changed by the Civil Service Commission under provisions
25 of this Act: *Provided further*, That in the case of positions

1 subject to the allocation jurisdiction of the Civil Service Com-
2 mission, and allocable to new grades six, seven, eight, nine,
3 and ten of the professional and scientific service or new grades
4 thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen of the cleri-
5 cal, administrative, and fiscal service, no such position shall be
6 allocated to any of such new grades nor any incumbent paid
7 any increased rate under this Act, unless and until the posi-
8 tion concerned has been finally allocated to such grade by the
9 Civil Service Commission in accordance with the provisions
10 of this Act: *And provided further*, That nothing contained
11 in this Act shall operate to decrease the pay of any present
12 employee.

13 SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
14 such sums as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this
15 Act into effect.

16 SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect

Passed the House of Representatives July 1, 1942.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

Calendar No. 1582

77TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6217

AN ACT

To amend section 13 of the Classification Act
of 1923, as amended.

JULY 2, 1942

Read twice and placed on the calendar

AMENDING THE CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1923

JULY 2, 1942.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. AIKEN (for Mr. MEAD), from the Committee on Civil Service, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2150]

The Committee on Civil Service, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2150) to amend section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The principal purposes of the bill, as reported by the committee, are as follows:

1. To establish a \$1,200 minimum for all full-time adult workers in lieu of the present minimum of \$1,020 (subprofessional service) and \$1,080 (custodial service); and to raise the hourly rates for part-time charwomen from 50 to 55 cents, and for head charwomen, from 55 to 60 cents.

2. To establish a \$1,500 minimum for building guards in lieu of the present minimum of \$1,200, and to adjust the salaries of sergeants, lieutenants, and captains in the same grade relationship as now exists.

3. To establish a \$1,860 minimum for journeymen mechanics in lieu of the present minimum of \$1,680.

4. To change the name of the custodial service to the "crafts, protective, and custodial service."

In view of the increases in the lower grades made by this bill in the crafts, protective, and custodial service, it is necessary to make some adjustments in the salaries in some of the higher grades in this service so that the rates of pay for different positions may be properly correlated. The proposed increases in these higher grades are the smallest ones which, in the opinion of the committee, will serve this purpose.

Experience in the administration of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, over a period of years has demonstrated the necessity and the equity of bringing the standard of pay scales under this act for certain occupational groups more in conformity with the pay rates which similar occupational groups enjoy in parts of the Government service which are not subject to the Classification Act of 1923. The

proposed amendments to the Classification Act deal only with those groups of positions where the necessity for immediate pay adjustments has been made most critical by recruiting needs arising out of the war emergency. These groups include the lowest-paid full-time adult workers, principally laborers and charwomen; the building guard forces; and the journeymen craftsmen or building-maintenance operators. An acute need for enactment of the proposal was indicated especially for the agencies requiring services of guards and public-building-maintenance mechanics.

The following table shows the changes in pay scales proposed by this bill (the first line is the present pay scale; the second is the proposed scale):

CUSTODIAL SERVICE

New Title: Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Service

Grade:	\$600	\$660	\$720	\$780	\$840		
1	720	780	840	900	960		
2	1,080	1,140	1,200	1,260	1,320	\$1,380	
	1,200	1,260	1,320	1,380	1,440	1,500	
3	1,200	1,260	1,320	1,380	1,440	1,500	
	1,320	1,380	1,440	1,500	1,560	1,620	
4	1,320	1,380	1,440	1,500	1,560	1,620	\$1,680
	1,500	1,560	1,620	1,680	1,740	1,800	1,860
5	1,500	1,560	1,620	1,680	1,740	1,800	1,860
	1,680	1,740	1,800	1,860	1,920	1,980	2,040
6	1,680	1,740	1,800	1,860	1,920	1,980	2,040
	1,860	1,920	1,980	2,040	2,100	2,160	2,220
7	1,860	1,920	1,980	2,040	2,100	2,200	2,300
	1,920	1,980	2,040	2,100	2,160	2,220	2,300
8	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,600
	2,060	2,160	2,260	2,360	2,460	2,560	2,660

SUBPROFESSIONAL SERVICE

Grade:	\$1,020	\$1,080	\$1,140	\$1,200	\$1,260	\$1,320	\$1,380
1	1,200	1,260	1,320	1,380	1,440	1,500	1,560
2	1,260	1,320	1,380	1,440	1,500	1,560	1,620
	1,320	1,380	1,440	1,500	1,560	1,620	1,680

The following excerpt is taken from a report of the Civil Service Commission to the House committee on a companion bill (H. R. 6217):

NECESSITY AND ADVANTAGES OF THE AMENDMENTS

The proposal for a minimum wage of \$1,200 represents a social concept that any adult employee of the Federal Government, subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, should not be paid less than \$100 a month or \$1,200 a year for full-time work. From the standpoint of public interest, it is fundamental that the basic wage of all employees should be adequate to maintain the employee and his family in reasonable comfort and with adequate opportunity for the education of his children. The present salary of \$1,020 (SP-1) and \$1,080 (Cu-2) are not adequate in view of present costs and standards of living.

The bill proposes to increase the pay of part-time charwomen and head charwomen, allocated in Cu-2, from 50 and 55 cents an hour to 55 and 60 cents an hour, respectively. An hourly rate of 55 cents is consistent with the minimum annual rate of \$1,200. This figure corresponds on a 40-hour basis to an hourly rate of 57.7 cents or on the 44-hour basis to about 52.5 cents an hour. When it is considered that the majority of part-time charwomen work only 30 hours per week and, therefore, do not enjoy the aggregate annual earnings of the full-time worker, it is seen that this adjusted 55-cent hourly rate for part-time charwomen is reasonably consistent with the proposed minimum of \$1,200 for all other positions in the same grade.

The Classification Act of 1923, as amended, specifically provides for the allocation of building guards and watchmen to grade 3 of the custodial service, which now has an entrance salary of \$1,200. Considering the duties and responsibilities of these positions, their allocation, in relation to those of other classes of positions, should be higher than now permitted by law. Under H. R. 6217, grade definitions are revised to permit the allocation of guards to grade 4 of the new crafts, protective, and custodial service with a proposed entrance rate of \$1,500; likewise, supervising building guards would be allocated one grade higher than at present. The difficulty in recruiting and retaining competent guards has been greatly emphasized by the national defense program, particularly in the Navy Department, but the readjustment of relationship among guards and other classes of positions represents the needed correction of an inequity in the classification structure.

Journeyman craftsmen in the skilled trades who are engaged in the maintenance of public buildings, premises, and equipment, are allocated to grade 6 of the custodial service which has an entrance rate of \$1,680 and a maximum rate of \$1,980 per year.

These craftsmen normally work 44 hours per week or 2,288 hours per year with no additional pay for night work or overtime, whereas craftsmen in those governmental agencies, where pay is determined by wage-board procedure, work 40 hours a week and usually receive pay for overtime and night work. Pay rates of craftsmen determined under wage-board procedure are much higher than rates payable under the Classification Act for similar duties and responsibilities but the proposed entrance rate for journeymen of \$1,860, although by no means equalizing such rates, will at least more closely approach the rates for mechanics under wage-board procedures and in outside industry.

A somewhat similar situation prevails in connection with the pay of skilled and unskilled laborers. Due to the demand for labor, high wages being paid by industry, accentuated by the national emergency, the problem of employing and retaining the services of competent employees in these grade levels is increasingly serious. Excessive turn-over not only impairs morale but it also necessitates an excessive amount of training and supervision of employees who are new on the job.

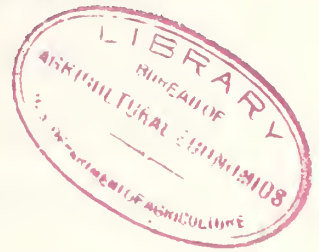


Calendar No. 1581

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2150

[Report No. 1535]



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 22, 1941

Mr. MEAD introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Civil Service

JULY 2, 1942

Reported by Mr. AIKEN (for Mr. MEAD), with an amendment

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in *italic*]

A BILL

To amend section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended,
4 is hereby further amended to change the salary rates and
5 definitions of certain grades therein, and the title and defini-
6 tion of the custodial service to read as follows:

7 “PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICE

8 “Grade 6 (new) in this service, which may be referred
9 to as the principal professional grade, shall include all classes
10 of positions the duties of which are to serve directly under
11 the associate and alternate head of a bureau or commensurate

1 organization, allocated to grade 7 in this service, as the head
 2 of a professional or scientific division (or similar organiza-
 3 tional unit commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus
 4 of executive departments), where the position, considering
 5 the kind and extent of responsibilities vested in it, and the
 6 scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities
 7 administered is of a high order among the whole group of
 8 heads of such professional or scientific divisions of the Govern-
 9 ment; or to perform individually or with trained assistants
 10 professional or scientific work of equal difficulty and respon-
 11 sibility.

12 "The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
 13 grade shall be \$5,400, \$5,600, \$5,800, \$6,000, and \$6,200,
 14 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

15 "Grade 7 (new) in this service, which may be referred
 16 to as the head professional grade, shall include all classes of
 17 positions the duties of which are to serve as the associate and
 18 alternate head of a professional or scientific bureau (or
 19 similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of
 20 executive departments) where such head position is allo-
 21 cated to grade 8 of this service, and where responsibilities
 22 covering the full scope of the organization's activities are
 23 vested in the associate's position; or to serve directly under
 24 the head of a bureau or commensurate organization, allo-
 25 cated to grade 8 in this service, as the head of a professional

1 or scientific division (or similar organizational unit com-
 2 mensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive
 3 departments); where the position, considering the kind and
 4 extent of responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, com-
 5 plexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered,
 6 is of a high order among the whole group of heads of such
 7 professional or scientific divisions of the Government; or to
 8 serve directly under the associate and alternate head of a
 9 bureau or commensurate organization, allocated to grade 8 in
 10 this service, as the head of a professional or scientific division
 11 (or similar organization unit commensurate with first sub-
 12 divisions of bureaus of executive departments); where the
 13 position, considering the foregoing work factors, is of a very
 14 high order among the whole group of heads of such profes-
 15 sional or scientific divisions of the Government; or to per-
 16 form individually or with trained assistants professional or
 17 scientific work of equal difficulty and responsibility requiring
 18 professional or scientific training and experience which has
 19 demonstrated leadership and important attainments in pro-
 20 fessional or scientific research, practice, or administration.

21 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
 22 grade shall be \$6,200, \$6,400, \$6,600, \$6,800, and \$7,000,
 23 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

24 “Grade 8 (new) in this service, which may be referred
 25 to as the chief professional grade, shall include all classes

1 of positions the duties of which are to serve as head of
2 a professional or scientific bureau (or similar organization
3 commensurate with first subdivisions of executive depart-
4 ments); where the position, considering the kind and extent
5 of the responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity,
6 and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is of a
7 high order among the whole group of heads of such profes-
8 sional or scientific bureaus or organizations of the Govern-
9 ment; or to serve as the associate and alternate head of a
10 professional or scientific bureau (or similar organization
11 commensurate with first subdivisions of executive depart-
12 ments) where such head position is allocated to grade 9 of
13 this service, and where responsibilities covering the full scope
14 of the organization's activities are vested in the associate's
15 position; or to serve directly under the head of a bureau or
16 commensurate organization, allocated to grade 9 in this serv-
17 ice, as the head of a professional or scientific division (or
18 similar organizational unit commensurate with first subdivi-
19 sions of bureaus of executive departments); where the posi-
20 tion, considering the kind and extent of responsibilities vested
21 in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of
22 the activities administered, is of a very high order among the
23 whole group of heads of such professional or scientific divisions
24 of the Government; or to serve directly under the associate
25 and alternate head of a bureau or commensurate organization;

1 allocated to grade 9 in this service, as the head of a pro-
2 fessional or scientific division (or similar organizational unit
3 commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive
4 departments), where the position, considering the foregoing
5 work factors, is exceptional and outstanding among the whole
6 group of heads of such professional or scientific divisions of the
7 Government; or to perform individually or with trained assist-
8 ants professional or scientific work of equal difficulty and
9 responsibility requiring extended professional or scientific
10 training and experience which has demonstrated leadership
11 and marked attainments in professional or scientific research,
12 practice, or administration; or to serve intermittently or part
13 time as consulting specialist on difficult and important pro-
14 fessional or scientific problems or policies.

15 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
16 grade shall be \$7,000, \$7,250, \$7,500, \$7,750, and \$8,000,
17 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

18 “Grade 9 (new) in this service, which may be referred
19 to as the senior chief professional grade, shall include all
20 classes of positions the duties of which are to serve as head
21 of a professional or scientific bureau (or similar organization
22 commensurate with first subdivisions of executive depart-
23 ments), where the position, considering the kind, and extent
24 or the responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity,
25 and degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is of a

1 very high order among the whole group of heads of such
2 professional or scientific bureaus or organizations of the Gov-
3 ernment; or to serve as the associate and alternate head of a
4 professional or scientific bureau (or similar organization com-
5 mensurate with first subdivisions of executive departments)-
6 where such head position is allocated to grade 10 of this
7 service; and where responsibilities covering the full scope of
8 the organization's activities are vested in the associate's posi-
9 tion; or to serve directly under the head of a bureau or
10 commensurate organization; allocated to grade 10 in this
11 service; as the head of a professional or scientific division (or
12 similar organizational unit commensurate with first subdivi-
13 sions of bureaus of executive departments); where the posi-
14 tion; considering the kind, and extent of responsibilities vested
15 in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of
16 the activities administered, is exceptional and outstanding
17 among the whole group of heads of such professional or
18 scientific divisions of the Government; or to perform indi-
19 vidually or with trained assistants professional or scientific
20 work of equal difficulty and responsibility requiring extended
21 professional or scientific training and experience which has
22 demonstrated leadership and exceptional attainments in pro-
23 fessional or scientific research, practice, or administration;
24 or to serve intermittently or part-time as professional con-

1 sultant and to furnish for final executive action expert critical
2 advice on exceptionally difficult and important professional or
3 scientific problems or policies.

4 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
5 grade shall be \$8,000, \$8,250, \$8,500, \$8,750, and \$9,000.
6 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

7 “Grade 10 (new) in this service, which may be re-
8 ferred to as the special professional grade, shall include all
9 classes of positions the duties of which are to serve as head
10 of a professional or scientific bureau (or similar organization
11 commensurate with first subdivisions of executive depart-
12 ments), where the position, considering the kind and extent
13 of the responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complex-
14 ity, and degree of difficulty of the activities administered,
15 is exceptional and outstanding among the whole group of
16 heads of such professional or scientific bureaus or organi-
17 zations of the Government; or to serve intermittently or
18 part time as professional consultant and to furnish for final
19 executive action expert authoritative advice on the most
20 novel and unusually difficult and important professional or
21 scientific problems or policies.

22 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
23 grade shall be \$9,000, \$9,250, \$9,500, \$9,750, and \$10,000,
24 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

1 “SUBPROFESSIONAL SERVICE

2 “Grade 1: The annual rates of compensation for posi-
3 tions in this grade shall be \$1,200, \$1,260, \$1,320, \$1,380,
4 \$1,440, \$1,500, and \$1,560.

5 “Grade 2: The annual rates of compensation for posi-
6 tions in this grade shall be \$1,200, \$1,260, \$1,320, \$1,380,
7 \$1,560, \$1,620, and \$1,680.

8 “CLERICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND FISCAL SERVICE

9 “Grade 13 (new) in this service, which may be re-
10 ferred to as the chief administrative grade, shall include all
11 classes of positions the duties of which are to serve directly
12 under the associate and alternate head of a bureau or com-
13 mensurate organization, allocated to grade 14 in this serv-
14 ice, as the head of a division (or similar organizational unit
15 commensurate with first subdivisions or bureaus of execu-
16 tive departments); where the position, considering the kind
17 and extent of responsibilities vested in it, and the scope,
18 complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities admin-
19 istered, is of a high order among the whole group of heads
20 of such divisions of the Government; or to perform in-
21 dividually or with trained assistants specialized, fiscal, or
22 administrative work of equal difficulty and responsibility.

23 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
24 grade shall be \$5,400, \$5,600, \$5,800, \$6,000, and \$6,200,
25 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

1 "Grade 14 (new) in this service, which may be referred
2 to as the executive grade, shall include all classes of positions
3 the duties of which are to serve as associate and alternate
4 head of a bureau (or similar organization commensurate with
5 first subdivisions of executive departments) where such head
6 position is allocated to grade 15 of this service, and where
7 responsibilities covering the full scope of the organization's
8 activities are vested in the associate's position; or to serve
9 directly under the head of a bureau or commensurate or-
10 ganization, allocated to grade 15 in this service, as the head
11 of a division (or similar organizational unit commensurate
12 with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments);
13 where the position, considering the kind, and extent of
14 responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and
15 degree of difficulty of the activities administered, is of a high
16 order among the whole group of heads of such divisions of
17 the Government; or to serve directly under the associate
18 and alternate head of a bureau or commensurate organiza-
19 tion, allocated to grade 15 in this service, as the head of a
20 division (or similar organizational unit commensurate with
21 first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments);
22 where the position, considering the foregoing work factors,
23 is of a very high order among the whole group of heads of
24 such divisions of the Government; or to perform individually

1 or with trained assistants specialized, fiscal, or administra-
2 tive work of equal difficulty and responsibility requiring
3 training and experience which has demonstrated leadership
4 and important attainments in specialized, fiscal, or adminis-
5 trative work.

6 "The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
7 grade shall be \$6,200, \$6,400, \$6,600, \$6,800, and \$7,000.

8 "Grade 15 (new) in this service, which may be referred
9 to as the senior executive grade, shall include all classes of
10 positions, the duties of which are to serve, in case professional
11 or scientific training is not required, as head of a bureau
12 (or similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions
13 of executive departments), where the position, considering the
14 kind, and extent of the responsibilities vested in it, and the
15 scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities
16 administered, is of a high order among the whole group of
17 heads of such bureaus or organizations of the Government;
18 or to serve as associate and alternate head of a bureau (or
19 similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of
20 executive departments) where such head position is allocated
21 to grade 16 of this service, and where responsibilities covering
22 the full scope of the organization's activities are vested in the
23 associate's position; or to serve directly under the head of a
24 bureau or commensurate organization, allocated to grade 16
25 in this service, as the head of a division (or similar organi-

1 zational unit commensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus
 2 of executive departments); where the position, considering
 3 the kind, and extent of responsibilities vested in it, and the
 4 scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the activities ad-
 5 ministered, is of a very high order among the whole group of
 6 heads of such divisions of the Government; or to serve directly
 7 under the associate and alternate head of a bureau or com-
 8 mensurate organization, allocated to grade 16 in this service,
 9 as the head of a division (or similar organizational unit com-
 10 mensurate with first subdivisions of bureaus of executive de-
 11 partments); where the position, considering the foregoing
 12 work factors, is exceptional and outstanding among the whole
 13 group of heads of such divisions of the Government; or to
 14 perform individually or with trained assistants specialized,
 15 fiscal, or administrative work of equal difficulty and responsi-
 16 bility requiring extended training and experience which has
 17 demonstrated leadership and marked attainments in special-
 18 ized, fiscal, or administrative work; or to serve intermittently
 19 or part time as consulting specialist on difficult and important
 20 specialized, administrative, or fiscal problems or policies.

21 "The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
 22 grade shall be \$7,000, \$7,250, \$7,500, \$7,750, and \$8,000,
 23 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

24 "Grade 16 (new) in this service, which may be referred
 25 to as the principal executive grade, shall include all classes

1 of positions, the duties of which are to serve, in case pro-
2 fessional or scientific training is not required, as head of a
3 bureau (or similar organization commensurate with first
4 subdivisions of executive departments); where the position,
5 considering the kind, and extent of the responsibilities vested
6 in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of difficulty of the
7 activities administered, is of a very high order among the
8 whole group of heads of such bureaus or organizations of the
9 Government; or to serve as associate and alternate head of
10 a bureau (or similar organization commensurate with first
11 subdivisions of executive departments) where such head posi-
12 tion is allocated to grade 17 of this service, and where re-
13 sponsibilities covering the full scope of the organizations'
14 activities are vested in the associate's position; or to serve
15 directly under the head of a bureau or commensurate organi-
16 zation, allocated to grade 17 in this service, as the head of a
17 division (or similar organizational unit commensurate with
18 first subdivisions of bureaus of executive departments); where
19 the position, considering the kind, and extent of responsibili-
20 ties vested in it, and the scope, complexity, and degree of
21 difficulty of the activities administered, is exceptional and out-
22 standing among the whole group of heads of such divisions of
23 the Government; or to perform individually or with trained
24 assistants specialized, fiscal, or administrative work of equal
25 difficulty and responsibility requiring extended training and

1 experience which has demonstrated leadership and excep-
 2 tional attainments in specialized, fiscal, or administrative
 3 work; or to serve intermittently or part time as consultant
 4 and to furnish for final executive action expert critical advice
 5 on exceptionally difficult and important specialized, adminis-
 6 trative, or fiscal problems or policies.

7 "The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
 8 grade shall be \$8,000, \$8,250, \$8,500, \$8,750, and \$9,000,
 9 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

10 "Grade 17 (new) in this service, which may be referred
 11 to as the special executive grade, shall include all classes of
 12 positions the duties of which are to serve, in case professional
 13 or scientific training is not required, as head of a bureau (or
 14 similar organization commensurate with first subdivisions of
 15 executive departments); where the position, considering the
 16 kind, and extent of the responsibilities vested in it, and the
 17 scope, complexity and degree of difficulty of the activities
 18 administered, is exceptional and outstanding among the whole
 19 group of heads of such bureaus or organizations of the Gov-
 20 ernment; or to serve intermittently or part time as con-
 21 sultant and to furnish for final executive action expert authori-
 22 tative advice on the most novel and unusually difficult and
 23 important specialized, administrative, or fiscal problems or
 24 policies.

1 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
2 grade shall be \$9,000, \$9,250, \$9,500, \$9,750, and \$10,000;
3 unless a higher rate is specifically authorized by law.

4 “CRAFTS, PROTECTIVE, AND CUSTODIAL SERVICE

5 “The crafts, protective, and custodial service shall in-
6 clude all classes of positions the duties of which are to super-
7 vise or perform the work of an apprentice, helper, or jour-
8 neyman in a recognized trade or craft, or other skilled me-
9 chanical craft, or the work of an unskilled or skilled laborer,
10 or police or fire protection work, or domestic or other manual
11 or mechanical work involved in the protection, operation,
12 or maintenance of public buildings, premises, and equip-
13 ment; the transportation of public officers, employees, and
14 property; the transmission of official papers; the guarding
15 of persons in the custody of the Government, and caring for
16 their domestic needs and those of persons in the employ or
17 care of the Government.

18 “Grade 1 in this service, which may be referred to as the
19 junior messenger grade, shall include all classes of positions,
20 the duties of which are to run errands, to check parcels, or
21 to perform other light manual or mechanical tasks with
22 little or no responsibility.

23 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
24 grade shall be \$720, \$780, \$840, \$900, and \$960.

25 “Grade 2 in this service, which may be referred to as

1 the office-laborer grade, shall include all classes of positions
2 the duties of which are to handle desks, mail sacks, and
3 other heavy objects, and to perform similar work ordinarily
4 required of unskilled laborers; to operate elevators; to clean
5 office rooms; or to perform other work of similar character.

6 "The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
7 grade shall be \$1,200, \$1,260, \$1,320, \$1,380, \$1,440, and
8 \$1,500: *Provided*, That charwomen working part time be
9 paid at the rate of 55 cents an hour, and head charwomen at
10 the rate of 60 cents an hour.

11 "Grade 3 in this service, which may be referred to as
12 the minor crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include
13 all classes of positions the duties of which are to perform,
14 under immediate supervision, custodial, or manual office work
15 with some degree of responsibility, such as operating paper-
16 cutting, canceling, envelope-opening, or envelope-sealing ma-
17 chines; firing and keeping up steam in boilers used for
18 heating purposes in office buildings; cleaning boilers, and
19 oiling machinery and related apparatus; operating passenger
20 or freight automobiles; packing goods for shipment; super-
21 vising a large group of charwomen; running errands and
22 doing light manual or mechanical tasks with some responsi-
23 bility; carrying important documents from one office to
24 another; or attending the door and private office of a depart-
25 ment head or other public officer.

1 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
2 grade shall be \$1,320, \$1,380, \$1,440, \$1,500, \$1,560, and
3 \$1,620.

4 “Grade 4 in this service, which may be referred to as
5 the under crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include
6 all classes of positions the duties of which are to perform;
7 under general supervision, custodial work of a responsible
8 character, such as guarding office or storage buildings; super-
9 vising a small force of unskilled laborers; firing and keeping
10 up steam in heating apparatus and operating the boilers and
11 other equipment used for heating purposes; or performing
12 general, semimechanical, new, or repair work requiring some
13 skill with hand tools.

14 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
15 grade shall be \$1,500, \$1,560, \$1,620, \$1,680, \$1,740,
16 \$1,800, and \$1,860.

17 “Grade 5 in this service, which may be referred to as
18 the junior crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include
19 all classes of positions the duties of which are to directly
20 supervise a small detachment of watchmen or building guards;
21 to supervise the operation and maintenance of a small heat-
22 ing plant and its auxiliary equipment; or to perform other
23 work of similar character.

24 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this

1 grade shall be \$1,680, \$1,740, \$1,800, \$1,860, \$1,920,
2 \$1,980, and \$2,040.

3 “Grade 6 in this service, which may be referred to as
4 the assistant crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall in-
5 clude all classes of positions the duties of which are to have
6 general supervision over a small force of watchmen or build-
7 ing guards, or to have direction of a considerable detachment
8 of such employees; to supervise a large force of unskilled
9 laborers; to repair office appliances; or to perform other work
10 of similar character.

11 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
12 grade shall be \$1,860, \$1,920, \$1,980, \$2,040, \$2,100,
13 \$2,160, and \$2,220.

14 “Grade 7 in this service, which may be referred to as the
15 main crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include all
16 classes of positions the duties of which are to supervise the
17 work of skilled mechanics; to supervise the operation and
18 maintenance of a large heating, lighting, and power plant and
19 all auxiliary mechanical and electrical devices and equip-
20 ment; to assist in the supervision of large forces of watch-
21 men and building guards, or to have general supervision over
22 smaller forces; or to perform other work of similar character.

23 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
24 grade shall be \$2,040, \$2,100, \$2,160, \$2,220, \$2,300,
25 \$2,400, and \$2,500.

1 "Grade 8 in this service, which may be referred to as the
2 senior crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include
3 all classes of positions the duties of which are to direct super-
4 visory and office assistants, mechanics, watchmen, elevator
5 conductors, laborers, janitors, messengers, and other em-
6 ployees engaged in the custody, maintenance, and protection
7 of a small building; or to assist in the direction of such em-
8 ployees when engaged in similar duties in a large building;
9 to have general supervision over large forces of watchmen
10 and building guards; or to perform other work of equal
11 difficulty and responsibility.

12 "The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
13 grade shall be \$2,200, \$2,300, \$2,400, \$2,500, \$2,600,
14 \$2,700, and \$2,800.

15 "Grade 9 in this service, which may be referred to as
16 the principal crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall
17 include all classes of positions the duties of which are to
18 direct supervisory and office assistants, mechanics, watch-
19 men, elevator conductors, laborers, janitors, messengers, and
20 other employees engaged in the custody, maintenance, and
21 protection of a large building; or to assist in the direction
22 of such employees when engaged in similar duties in a group
23 of buildings; or to perform other work of equal difficulty
24 and responsibility.

25 "The annual rates of compensation for positions in this

1 grade shall be \$2,500, \$2,600, \$2,700, \$2,800, \$2,900,
2 \$3,000, and \$3,100.

3 "Grade 10 in this service, which may be referred to as
4 the chief crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include
5 all classes of positions, the duties of which are to direct super-
6 visory and office assistants, mechanics, watchmen, elevator
7 conductors, laborers, janitors, messengers, and other em-
8 ployees engaged in the custody, maintenance, and protection
9 of a group of buildings; or to perform other work of equal
10 difficulty and responsibility.

11 "The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
12 grade shall be \$2,800, \$2,900, \$3,000, \$3,100, \$3,200,
13 \$3,300, and \$3,400."

14 SEC. 2. Until such time as the provisions of title 11 of
15 the Act of November 26, 1940 (Public Numbered 880,
16 Seventy-sixth Congress), become effective, the heads of the
17 several executive departments and independent establish-
18 ments having field positions in the grades affected by this
19 Act, the compensation of which is required to be fixed in
20 accordance with section 43 of the Classification Act of 1923,
21 as amended, are authorized and directed to adjust such com-
22 pensation to conform to the rates established for such grades
23 under this Act.

24 SEC. 3. In adjusting initially the rates of pay of em-
25 ployees affected by the provisions of this Act, the rules pre-

1 scribed by section 6 of the Classification Act of 1923, as
2 amended, shall govern: *Provided*, That existing allocations of
3 positions previously made by the Civil Service Commission
4 in the custodial service shall be used for initial pay-adjust-
5 ment purposes under this Act and shall remain in effect until
6 changed by the Civil Service Commission under provisions
7 of this Act: *Provided further*, That in the case of positions
8 subject to the allocation jurisdiction of the Civil Service Com-
9 mission, and allocable to new grades six, seven, eight, nine,
10 and ten of the professional and scientific service or new grades
11 thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen of the clerical,
12 administrative, and fiscal service, no such position shall be
13 allocated to any of such new grades nor any incumbent paid
14 any increased rate under this Act, unless and until the position
15 concerned has been finally allocated to such grade by the
16 Civil Service Commission in accordance with the provisions
17 of this Act: *And provided further*, That nothing contained
18 in this Act shall operate to decrease the pay of any present
19 employee.

20 SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
21 such sums as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this
22 Act into effect.

23 SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect
24 That (a) so much of section 13 of the Classification Act
25 of 1923, as amended, as relates to the rates of compensa-

tion for positions in grade 1 in the subprofessional service is amended to read as follows:

“The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$1,200, \$1,260, \$1,320, \$1,380, \$1,440, \$1,500, and \$1,560.”

(b) So much of such section 13, as amended, as relates to the rates of compensation for positions in grade 2 in the subprofessional service is amended to read as follows:

“The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$1,320, \$1,380, \$1,440, \$1,500, \$1,560, \$1,620, and \$1,680.”

SEC. 2. So much of such section 13, as amended, as relates to the custodial service is amended to read as follows:

“CRAFTS, PROTECTIVE, AND CUSTODIAL SERVICE

“The crafts, protective, and custodial service shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to supervise or perform the work of an apprentice, helper, or journeyman in a recognized trade or craft, or other skilled mechanical craft, or the work of an unskilled or skilled laborer, or police or fire protection work, or domestic or other manual or mechanical work involved in the protection, operation, or maintenance of public buildings, premises, and equipment; the transportation of public officers, employees, and property; the transmission of official papers; the guarding of persons in the custody of the Government, and caring for

1 *their domestic needs and those of persons in the employ or*
 2 *care of the Government.*

3 *“Grade 1 in this service, which may be referred to as the*
 4 *junior messenger grade, shall include all classes of positions,*
 5 *the duties of which are to run errands, to check parcels, or*
 6 *to perform other light manual or mechanical tasks with*
 7 *little or no responsibility.*

8 *“The annual rates of compensation for positions in this*
 9 *grade shall be \$720, \$780, \$840, \$900, and \$960.*

10 *“Grade 2 in this service, which may be referred to as*
 11 *the office-laborer grade, shall include all classes of positions*
 12 *the duties of which are to handle desks, mail sacks, and*
 13 *other heavy objects, and to perform similar work ordinarily*
 14 *required of unskilled laborers; to operate elevators; to clean*
 15 *office rooms; or to perform other work of similar character.*

16 *“The annual rates of compensation for positions in this*
 17 *grade shall be \$1,200, \$1,260, \$1,320, \$1,380, \$1,440, and*
 18 *\$1,500: Provided, That charwomen working part time be*
 19 *paid at the rate of 55 cents an hour, and head charwomen at*
 20 *the rate of 60 cents an hour. Charwomen and head char-*
 21 *women shall receive for each holiday (except Sunday) upon*
 22 *which under existing law no work is performed by them an*
 23 *amount equal to the amount they would receive had they*
 24 *performed the same number of hours of work on such holiday*

1 as the average number of hours of work performed by them
2 during the days in the week in which such holiday occurs.

3 “Grade 3 in this service, which may be referred to as
4 the minor crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include
5 all classes of positions the duties of which are to perform,
6 under immediate supervision, custodial, or manual office work
7 with some degree of responsibility, such as operating paper-
8 cutting, canceling, envelope-opening, or envelope-sealing ma-
9 chines; firing and keeping up steam in boilers used for
10 heating purposes in office buildings, cleaning boilers, and
11 oiling machinery and related apparatus; operating passenger
12 or freight automobiles; packing goods for shipment; super-
13 vising a large group of charwomen; running errands and
14 doing light manual or mechanical tasks with some responsi-
15 bility; carrying important documents from one office to
16 another; or attending the door and private office of a depart-
17 ment head or other public officer.

18 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
19 grade shall be \$1,320, \$1,380, \$1,440, \$1,500, \$1,560, and
20 \$1,620.

21 “Grade 4 in this service, which may be referred to as
22 the under crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include
23 all classes of positions the duties of which are to perform,
24 under general supervision, custodial work of a responsible

1 character, such as guarding office or storage buildings; super-
 2 vising a small force of unskilled laborers; firing and keeping
 3 up steam in heating apparatus and operating the boilers and
 4 other equipment used for heating purposes; or performing
 5 general, semimechanical, new, or repair work requiring some
 6 skill with hand tools.

7 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
 8 grade shall be \$1,500, \$1,560, \$1,620, \$1,680, \$1,740,
 9 \$1,800, and \$1,860.

10 “Grade 5 in this service, which may be referred to as the
 11 junior crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include
 12 all classes of positions the duties of which are to directly
 13 supervise a small detachment of watchmen or building guards;
 14 to supervise the operation and maintenance of a small heat-
 15 ing plant and its auxiliary equipment; or to perform other
 16 work of similar character.

17 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
 18 grade shall be \$1,680, \$1,740, \$1,800, \$1,860, \$1,920,
 19 \$1,980, and \$2,040.

20 “Grade 6 in this service, which may be referred to as
 21 the assistant crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall in-
 22 clude all classes of positions the duties of which are to have
 23 general supervision over a small force of watchmen or build-
 24 ing guards, or to have direction of a considerable detachment
 25 of such employees; to supervise a large force of unskilled

1 laborers; to repair office appliances; or to perform other work
2 of similar character.

3 "The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
4 grade shall be \$1,860, \$1,920, \$1,980, \$2,040, \$2,100,
5 \$2,160, and \$2,220.

6 "Grade 7 in this service, which may be referred to as the
7 main crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include all
8 classes of positions the duties of which are to supervise the
9 work of skilled mechanics; to supervise the operation and
10 maintenance of a large heating, lighting, and power plant and
11 all auxiliary mechanical and electrical devices and equip-
12 ment; to assist in the supervision of large forces of watch-
13 men and building guards, or to have general supervision over
14 smaller forces; or to perform other work of similar character.

15 "The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
16 grade shall be \$1,920, \$1,980, \$2,040, \$2,100, \$2,160,
17 \$2,220, and \$2,300.

18 "Grade 8 in this service, which may be referred to as the
19 senior crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include
20 all classes of positions the duties of which are to direct super-
21 visory and office assistants, mechanics, watchmen, elevator
22 conductors, laborers, janitors, messengers, and other em-
23 ployees engaged in the custody, maintenance, and protection
24 of a small building, or to assist in the direction of such em-
25 ployees when engaged in similar duties in a large building;

1 to have general supervision over large forces of watchmen
2 and building guards; or to perform other work of equal
3 difficulty and responsibility.

4 "The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
5 grade shall be \$2,060, \$2,160, \$2,260, \$2,360, \$2,460,
6 \$2,560, and \$2,660.

7 "Grade 9 in this service, which may be referred to as
8 the principal crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall
9 include all classes of positions the duties of which are to
10 direct supervisory and office assistants, mechanics, watch-
11 men, elevator conductors, laborers, janitors, messengers, and
12 other employees engaged in the custody, maintenance, and
13 protection of a large building, or to assist in the direction
14 of such employees when engaged in similar duties in a group
15 of buildings; or to perform other work of equal difficulty
16 and responsibility.

17 "The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
18 grade shall be \$2,300, \$2,400, \$2,500, \$2,600, \$2,700,
19 \$2,800, and \$2,900.

20 "Grade 10 in this service, which may be referred to as
21 the chief crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include
22 all classes of positions, the duties of which are to direct super-
23 visory and office assistants, mechanics, watchmen, elevator
24 conductors, laborers, janitors, messengers, and other em-
25 ployees engaged in the custody, maintenance, and protection

1 of a group of buildings; or to perform other work of equal
2 difficulty and responsibility.

3 “The annual rates of compensation for positions in this
4 grade shall be \$2,600, \$2,700, \$2,800, \$2,900, \$3,000,
5 \$3,100, and \$3,200.”

6 SEC. 2. Until such time as the provisions of title II of
7 the Act of November 26, 1940 (Public, Numbered 880,
8 Seventy-sixth Congress), become effective, the heads of the
9 several executive departments and independent establish-
10 ments having field positions in the grades affected by this
11 Act, the compensation of which is required to be fixed in
12 accordance with section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923,
13 as amended, are authorized and directed to adjust such com-
14 pensation to conform to the rates established for such grades
15 under this Act.

16 SEC. 3. In adjusting initially the rates of pay of em-
17 ployees affected by the provisions of this Act, the rules pre-
18 scribed by section 6 of the Classification Act of 1923, as
19 amended, shall govern: Provided, That existing allocations of
20 positions previously made by the Civil Service Commission
21 in the custodial service shall be used for initial pay-adjust-
22 ment purposes in the crafts, protective, and custodial service
23 under this Act and shall remain in effect until changed by
24 the Civil Service Commission under provisions of this Act:

1 *Provided further, That nothing contained in this Act shall*
 2 *operate to decrease the pay of any present employee.*

3 *SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated*
 4 *such sums as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this*
 5 *Act into effect.*

6 *SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on the first day of the*
 7 *first calendar month following the date of its enactment.*

77TH CONGRESS
 2^D SESSION

S. 2150

[Report No. 1535]

A BILL

To amend section 13 of the Classification Act
 of 1923, as amended.

By Mr. MEAD

DECEMBER 22, 1941

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
 Civil Service

JULY 2, 1942

Reported with an amendment

commands. The War Department has asked for this amendment to the law, and I am sure it is in keeping with good governmental policy.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill was passed.

COMPENSATION OF CAPITOL POLICE FOR ACCUMULATED UNUSED LEAVE

The resolution (S. Res. 269) to pay certain members of the Capitol Police force entering the armed forces of the United States for accumulated unused leave was read, considered, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to members of the Capitol Police force assigned to duty at the Senate Office Building such sums as may be necessary to reimburse them for accrued leave accumulated under regulations of the Capitol Police board and unused by reason of entering the armed forces of the United States, upon vouchers approved by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1313) to strengthen the national defense and promote the general welfare through the appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in meeting financial emergencies in education and in reducing inequalities of educational opportunities, was announced as next in order.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, in my opinion the Senate could do no wiser thing than pass this bill, but it is one arousing great controversy, and therefore it should go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

COMPENSATION TO UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES SUFFERING INJURIES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5839) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," as amended which had been reported from the Committee on Education and Labor with an amendment, on page 2, line 2, after "section 10", to insert "shall not apply."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 7100) to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore on the Great Lakes during 1942 approved January 27, 1942 (Public Law 416, 77th Cong.), to continue it in force during the existing war," was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, in this bill and the two following it on the calendar the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE] is interested; in fact, he reported them. The Senator from Maryland is engaged in work on a committee and is unable to be on the floor at this

time, and, at his request, I ask that these bills go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, Calendar Nos. 1601, 1602, and 1603—House bill 7100, House bill 6818, and House Joint Resolution 246—will be passed over.

ACCUMULATION OF LEAVE FOR CERTAIN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 2341, Order of Business 1580, a bill introduced by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BULOW].

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2341) to amend the act approved March 14, 1936, entitled "An act to provide for vacations for Government employees, and for other purposes."

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I have no objection to the bill being considered at the proper time, but has the Senate concluded the consideration of measures on the calendar?

Mr. BARKLEY. The consideration of the calendar has been concluded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The call of the calendar has been concluded, three bills having been passed over at the suggestion of the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. McNARY. I was not aware of that.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New York?

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I think the bill should be explained. We should know what the bill provides.

Mr. MEAD. The bill was introduced by the chairman of the Committee on Civil Service of the Senate, the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BULOW], at the request of the administration.

Government employees are now allowed 26 days annual leave, and are permitted to accumulate their leave over a period of years until they accumulate a maximum of 60 days. This bill would allow them to continue the accumulation by remaining at their posts until they accumulate a maximum of 90 days, but no more than 15 days to be added in any one year. The idea is to keep them at work during the emergency and to permit them to take time off in the future when they can better be spared.

The explanation which has been furnished suggests that the Bureau of the Budget, the Civil Service Commission, and the various departments of the Government ask for the enactment of the bill. It will cost the Government nothing, but will keep veteran employees on the job during the emergency, and will permit them to take at some other period, when their services can be spared, not time and a half, but equal time off. The bill is to apply only for the duration of the emergency, and its enactment is sought because of the congestion in personnel.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2341) to amend the act approved March 14, 1936, entitled "An act to provide for

vacations for Government employees and for other purposes" was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first sentence in section 1 of the act of March 14, 1936 (49 Stat. 1161), is hereby amended by adding the following proviso: "Provided further, That during the national emergency declared by the President of the United States on September 8, 1939, the leave unused by the employees of the departments, independent establishments, and agencies, not in other form commuted or compensated, shall be accumulated for succeeding years until it totals not exceeding 90 days; And provided further, That in excess of 60 days, not to exceed 15 days of leave may be accrued in any one calendar year."

PRESENTATION OF MEDAL OF HONOR TO J. EDGAR HOOVER

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consider Senate bill 2643, to authorize the presentation of a medal of honor to J. Edgar Hoover.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, when this bill was called up 2 weeks ago I had occasion to ask that it go over so that I might give it some thought. I have no objection today.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2643) to authorize the presentation of a medal of honor to J. Edgar Hoover, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 1, line 4, after "Investigation", to strike out "who, by his untiring devotion to duty and with the assistance of the officers and employees of such Bureau, apprehended and took into custody" and to insert "in recognition of the untiring devotion to duty by J. Edgar Hoover and the officers and public servants acting under his direction, who collaborated in the apprehension of", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President is authorized to present, in the name of Congress, an appropriate medal of honor to J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in recognition of the untiring devotion to duty by J. Edgar Hoover and the officers and public servants acting under his direction, who collaborated in the apprehension of numerous enemy agents, saboteurs, and fifth columnists during the month of June 1942, thereby affording great protection to his country and its citizens and effecting a telling blow in the prosecution of the war.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHANGES IN CERTAIN SALARIES AND GRADES

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, there is one further bill, Senate bill 2150, reported from the Committee on Civil Service which I should like to have considered by the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2150) to amend section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I ask that the bill immediately following on the calendar, House bill 6217, which is identical, be substituted for the Senate bill and be now considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I ask that these two bills go over for a few moments, so that I may examine into them.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bills will be passed over.

PENSIONS TO DEPENDENTS OF VETERANS

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 709, House bill 1030.

Mr. McNARY. What does the bill provide?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 1030) to provide increases of pension payable to dependents of veterans of the Regular Establishment and for other purposes.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Mr. President, by the act of August 4, 1939, the Congress fixed the pensions for veterans of the Regular Establishment at 75 percent of the World War rates, and the bill simply provides that the dependents of the veterans of the Regular Establishment shall also receive 75 percent of the World War rates. In other words, it simply does for the dependents of veterans of the Regular Establishment what was done by Congress in 1939 for the veterans themselves. That is substantially what the bill provides.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I voiced objection to this bill several times in connection with similar pension bills on the calendar, and I submitted the various bills to the Veterans' Administration. I have received a letter from General Hines in which he has approved the bill which is now before us for consideration. It is the only pension bill in the group to which he has given his approval. Therefore, Mr. President, I shall withdraw my objection to the pending bill, and ask unanimous consent to insert in the body of the RECORD as a part of my remarks the portion of the letter from General Hines which has to do with the bill under discussion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the excerpt from the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Calendar No. 709, H. R. 1030, Seventy-seventh Congress, "An act to provide increases of pension payable to dependents of veterans of the Regular Establishment, and for other purposes."

H. R. 1030, as originally introduced in the House of Representatives, would have granted to dependents of deceased peacetime veterans, death service-connected, rates equal to the highest rates available for serv-

ice-connected deaths to dependents of deceased veterans of the World War and the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection. The Veterans' Administration in its report to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, June 12, 1941, stated that it was unable to recommend H. R. 1030, as introduced, to the favorable consideration of the committee. However, the Veterans' Administration did recommend adjustment of the rates to such dependents on a 75-percent ratio with the wartime service-connected death rates so as to maintain equality with the veterans' rates which are 75 percent of the wartime rates.

The committee was informed that advice had been received from the Bureau of the Budget that enactment of H. R. 1030, as introduced, would not be in accord with the program of the President, further, that in respect to the recommendation of the Veterans' Administration, that the pension rates payable to dependents of peacetime veterans who die from a service-incurred disability be increased to 75 percent of the compensation payable to dependents of World War veterans who die from a service-incurred disability, no commitment was made by the Bureau of the Budget as to the relationship of the increase to the program of the President.

The Committee on Invalid Pensions reported H. R. 1030 with amendments, House Report No. 964, July 16, 1941. The amendments, approved by the committee placed into effect the recommendations of the Veterans' Administration concerning the 75-percent ratio.

After passage of the amended bill by the House of Representatives, the Committee on Pensions of the Senate reported the bill favorably with an amendment which added section 4 to the bill to establish uniformity with reference to the effective dates of awards of death pension.

The bill as amended by the Senate committee, in addition to providing a conservative increase in the service-connected death pension rates for peacetime cases, keeping within the established 75 percent relationship of the wartime rates, incorporates two provisions which the Veterans' Administration believes are necessary in order to establish uniformity in the administration of laws pertaining to service-connected death benefits. The first is amendment of the general pension law to provide as to claims pending upon the date of enactment of the act or thereafter filed under that law based upon death from cause originating in service since March 4, 1861, the award of death benefits will be effective as of the day following the date of death of the veteran if claim is filed within 1 year after the death of such veteran. This rule is at present applicable to the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection and the World War. Under the present provisions of the general pension law it is necessary to make retroactive awards involving large amounts as the pension is payable from the date of death regardless of the date of claim. The effect of this provision therefore would be to produce a saving and at the same time establish uniformity.

Section 4, which was added by the Pension Committee of the Senate, would apply the World War and Spanish-American War rule as to the effective dates of death pension awards, service-connected death, to awards of death pension granted under part II, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, that is, effective as of the day following the date of death of the veteran, if claim is filed within 1 year following the date of death of the veteran. This includes the peacetime death cases as well as those falling under the provisions of paragraph 1 (c) of part II of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, as amended by Public, No. 359, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved December 19, 1941, which includes, among others, the present war cases.

Casualty lists now being received frequently report many as wounded or missing in action and a considerable period of time frequently elapses before the War or Navy Department can report that a service man has actually died as a result of injury or disease received in line of duty, with the consequence that claims for death pension are not received for a long time after death and are then received from persons greatly in need. Under existing law, it is necessary to pay the benefits in such cases from date of application, whereas under the bill it will be possible to make the award in those cases effective from date of death if the claim is filed within 1 year after the death of the veteran. This is an example of one of the effects of making the rule uniform in death pension cases.

As stated in House Report No. 964, July 16, 1941, the estimate of cost furnished by the Veterans' Administration on H. R. 1030, as amended, was that the bill as amended would provide increased pensions for the dependents of approximately 10,455 veterans at an additional first year cost of approximately \$1,419,600. It was not possible to estimate the effects of the limitation concerning yearly renewable term or automatic insurance or national service life insurance. This estimate of cost was made prior to the enactment of Public, No. 359, Seventy-seventh Congress, December 19, 1941. Due to the fact that in a number of the peacetime cases the full wartime rates will be payable where the injury or disease was received in line of duty as a direct result of armed conflict or while engaged in extra hazardous service including such service under conditions simulating war, the estimated cost of H. R. 1030 will be reduced by the number of peacetime cases wherein the war rates will be applicable under the foregoing conditions as provided in the said act of December 19, 1941. As to the present war, of course, under the same act wartime rates are already applicable so that at least during the continuation of the present war, service-connected death cases would not come under the provision of H. R. 1030 but would be paid the wartime rates under the act of December 19, 1941.

In view of the original considerations pertaining to H. R. 1030, and the subsequent legislation heretofore referred to, the Veterans' Administration very strongly recommends enactment of H. R. 1030 in its present form which includes the amendment by the Senate Pension Committee adding section 4 to the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1030) to provide increases of pension payable to dependents of veterans of the Regular Establishment, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, on page 4, after line 3, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 4. That notwithstanding any provision of law or veterans regulation, awards of death pension granted under part II of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, shall be effective as of the day following the date of death of the veteran, if claim is filed within 1 year following the date of death.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The committee has an amendment it desires made in the amendment reported.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 4, line 7, in the amendment of the committee, after the word "amended", it is proposed to add "or under Public Law No.

359, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved December 19, 1941."

Mr. BYRD. Is this a committee amendment?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes; to be inserted in the proposed committee amendment on page 4.

The amendment in section 4 is intended to make the law uniform with other pension laws so that if a claim is filed within 1 year following the date of the veteran's death the compensation will begin at the date on which the veteran died, but if it is not filed within a year the compensation will then begin with the date on which the application is filed.

Mr. BYRD. Has the amendment the approval of General Hines?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. It has, and the reason for the insertion of this amendment in the amendment is that the provision which I have just mentioned, providing that the claim shall be filed within 1 year if it is to be effective from the date of the veteran's death, is that that provision was not included in Public Law No. 359. We have therefore inserted this language to save the situation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Mr. President, I have one more amendment, on page 2, line 12, after the figure "\$62", to strike out down to and including line 21.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 2, line 12, after the figures "\$62" and the period, strike out, "The amount of pension herein authorized shall be paid in the event the monthly payment of pension under Veterans Regulation No. 1 (g), and the monthly payment of yearly renewable term or automatic insurance or national service life insurance does not aggregate or exceed the amount of pension herein authorized: *Provided*, That persons entitled to pension or compensation on account of the death, disability, or service of more than one person, if otherwise entitled, shall be paid the increased rates provided by this section."

Mr. BYRD. What will be the effect of the amendment?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The effect will be to bring the proposed act into conformity with section 10 of the act of July 12, 1942, Public, No. 667, which provides that the insurance premiums paid shall not reduce the compensation otherwise payable to the dependents.

Mr. BYRD. Has the amendment been submitted to General Hines?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. It has been.

Mr. BYRD. Does the amendment make any material change in the cost which will be involved?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No; it does not make any material change in the total cost. There are relatively few cases of this class.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, we have enough time today to understand the bill. I should like to understand it. Let me ask the Senator in charge of the bill whether it has any application to pensions for any persons other than the dependents of veterans in the Regular Establishment.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. It applies only to veterans in the Regular Establishment. Under the act of July 11, 1942, Public, 667—I think the bill was reported by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE]—there is a provision in section 10 that the premiums on certain forms of insurance should not be deducted from the payments due dependents of veterans. This amendment applies only to dependents of veterans of the Regular Establishment, and to Civil War veterans' beneficiaries.

Mr. GEORGE. But it is not intended to apply to the World War veterans?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No; it does not have any relation to the World War veterans.

Mr. GEORGE. Very well.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill H. R. 1030 was read the third time and passed.

CHIN HOY

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to recur to House bill 2545, Calendar No. 1214, a bill for the relief of Chin Hoy. The bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. BUCK, of California, and he asked me to do what I could to see that it received attention in the Senate. It was reported from the Committee on Claims by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. SPENCER]. He is not present today. I received his consent that I should call it up, and he told me I could assure the Senate on his behalf that it was a proper and undisputed bill, and had received the unanimous endorsement of the subcommittee of the Committee on Claims. I know nothing about the bill personally, and I am merely transmitting the statement of the Senator from Arkansas, who could not be present at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 2545) for the relief of Chin Hoy, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF BANKHEAD-JONES FARM TENANT ACT

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for immediate consideration of House bill 3956, which was earlier today reported from the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. It is a simple, short bill and very easily understandable.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The title of the bill will be read for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 3956) to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to permit exchange of land with private owners.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator explain in a word what the bill is?

Mr. GURNEY. Yes. The bill, if enacted, will result in saving money, in that it will allow submarginal land now owned by various departments of the Government to be exchanged for privately owned land in places where the Army wants to establish cantonments and use sites for different purposes. It will make it easy for the Army to obtain quick title to the land. It will assist the Army program and result, as I have said, in the saving of money. There is a proviso in the bill that the property received in exchange shall be substantially equal in value to that of the property conveyed. I see no danger whatever in the bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. The property is now owned by the Government through the Farm Security Administration; is that correct?

Mr. GURNEY. Yes; and the bill is an amendment to the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

Mr. BARKLEY. Will the new property which is to be taken still be in the name of the Farm Security Administration?

Mr. GURNEY. The bill will allow the Army to take privately owned land which it wants and give in exchange for it submarginal land, so that it may move those who live on the land taken into areas adjacent to where their homes were.

Mr. BARKLEY. The arrangement as to the exchange of this land would be favorable to both departments?

Mr. GURNEY. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 3956) to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to permit exchange of land with private owners was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHANGES IN CERTAIN SALARIES AND GRADES

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, the objection raised a few moments ago by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] has been withdrawn, and I ask unanimous consent to recur to Senate bill 2150, Calendar 1581, and I ask unanimous consent that House bill 6217, an identical bill, be substituted for the Senate bill and be now considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New York?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I have no objection to the House bill being substituted for the Senate bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, House bill 6217 will be substituted for Senate bill 2150 and will be now considered.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R.

6217) to amend section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I submit an amendment to the bill, which I ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 8, line 10, after the word "Act", it is proposed to insert the following:

Provided, That the position of Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, shall hereafter be classified in grade 15, of the Clerical, Administrative, and Fiscal Service under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York explain what the bill would accomplish?

Mr. MEAD. The proposed legislation was submitted to the House and the Senate Civil Service Committees by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Civil Service Commission, because of their inability to recruit employees in the lowest paid categories of the civil service. It includes charwomen, laborers, uniformed guards, whose entrance salary is \$1,200, and mechanics who are employed at \$1,680 a year, whereas mechanics generally receive from \$1 to \$1.50 an hour.

In these several categories resignations have almost equaled, in some instances, the total personnel employed in any one year. The result has been to jam the civil service, congest the classification division, and make it impossible for them to furnish the agencies of the Government with the proper employees. All the bill proposes to do is to raise the wages of the charwomen and to raise the wages of full-time adult workers now receiving from \$1,040 to \$1,120 to a minimum of \$1,200. The bill proposes to raise the entrance salary of the uniformed policemen in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and other vital bureaus from \$1,200 to \$1,500, and raise the salaries of mechanics from \$1,680 to \$1,860 for the reason that at the lower rate they would be much underpaid in comparison with similar mechanics employed in the Navy Department and in other departments.

The bill has the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, and is upheld by the Civil Service Commission, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Chief of the Secret Service. Representatives of all these agencies came before our committee and said it was one of the most urgent matters before them at this time.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I thank the Governor [laughter] I mean the Senator from New York for his explanation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation of the amendment.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, the amendment relates to the salary of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia. The salary of this official is not fixed by law. It is fixed by classification. He is appointed by the President, and his appointment is con-

firmed by the Senate. At the present time his salary under the classification is \$6,400 or \$6,500. The bill would raise his classification and give him a salary of \$8,000.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I hope the amendment will not be adopted. It is an easy thing to increase Federal salaries; but I doubt very much whether this is the time to do it. A sweeping increase of salaries is proposed, without notice. The plea is that it is difficult to recruit employees in the Federal service.

Mr. President, it is very difficult to recruit labor on the farms because of high Federal salaries and high salaries paid on every Government project under way in this country. In fact, labor on the farm is being rapidly depleted. Because of the scarcity of labor it is highly questionable whether more than 75 percent of certain crops raised in Georgia this year can be gathered and marketed. The high wages and salaries which are being paid by the Government, directly and through Government contracts, operate directly to reduce labor on the farm, and in all other nonwar industries. It seems to me that this is not the time to think of further increases in the salaries of Federal employees.

The amendment would increase the salary of the Recorder of Deeds from \$6,400 or \$6,500 to \$8,000. It may be true that the Recorder of Deeds is entitled to more compensation; but the increase is proposed by an amendment offered on the floor of the Senate, without study or consideration by the Civil Service Committee, so far as appears.

Mr. President, unless we have some regard for those who are not receiving special consideration, we shall make it increasingly difficult for anyone in this country to retain labor in other legitimate, essential enterprises. It is imperative that we produce food enough to supply the people of the United States, our soldiers, and those with whom we are allied. Every time wages are increased without any regard for those who are not receiving special consideration we make it difficult for the farm to operate as a producing unit.

I hope the administration will read this statement. We are approaching the time when the farm will become a mere subsistence enterprise if the war goes on and exceedingly high rates of pay in the Government service—and especially in all war industry—are continued. So far as anti-inflation measures are concerned, we are doing nothing whatsoever with that problem. We are simply adding fuel to the fire. We are making it impossible for price control to operate as an effective check on the rapidly rising cost of living.

Mr. President, already the price ceilings fixed upon certain essential foodstuffs are resulting in a scarcity of those products in the large consuming markets. The policy has no common sense in it. To fix a hard and fast ceiling upon the prices of pork, veal, and mutton can result in nothing but a shortage of food products in the areas where food products are consumed in large quantities. That is bound to result in much pressure against the price ceilings, in "black"

markets, bootlegging, and final defeat of the price-ceiling program.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I am glad to yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am very happy that the Senator from Georgia has made this forthright statement. It seems to me that the time has long since passed for the Government to meet the inflation problem head-on. I confess that I was extremely disappointed to read in the newspapers this morning that advice was given to the President at a White House conference yesterday that he could avoid meeting this issue. We must come to grips with it, Mr. President.

Last January, when the price-control bill was under consideration in this body, several of us explicitly declared our belief that the country ought to be through with half measures. We are pursuing half measures. The Price Control Act avoided dealing with wages. It was the deliberate policy of those who wrote the act that wages should not be touched. We wrote into the act certain standards with respect to agricultural products, and word went out to the country that those who were speaking for the farmer were trying to boost prices against the common interest. All in the world they were trying to do was to prevent the depression of farm prices and to prevent the crisis which is now upon us.

The Senator from Georgia has very properly pointed out that the half measure of dealing merely with some of the factors is only bringing about disaster. For my part, I feel that there is only one thing to do, and that is to amend the Price Control Act. The people of the country are ready for unity. They are ahead of the administration. They want to put an end to all the tomfoolery of dealing with the terrific problem of inflation by little movements here and little movements there. The Department of Justice is now being asked to determine whether or not the Second War Powers Act gives the President the authority to do something which the Price Control Act deliberately avoided doing.

Mr. GEORGE. I thank the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I am glad to yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not know what newspapers the Senator from Wyoming is quoting when he speaks of the story in the press this morning and says that the President was advised yesterday in a conference that he had the power, without further legislation, to do everything that ought to be done.

I happened to be one of those in the conference. The President was not given any such advice. I cannot repeat what was said in a private conference with the President—

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I think the Senator misunderstands.

Mr. BARKLEY. I thought the Senator said he was disappointed upon reading stories in the press this morning to the effect that the President was advised yesterday that he could do certain things without legislation. If I misunderstood the Senator, of course I apologize.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. All I intended to say was that the President has now sent word to the Department of Justice and several other agencies to see whether or not the laws on the statute books give him authority to do by Executive action what we failed to do by legislation when this problem was before us in January. A great many Members of the Senate and of the other House were saying at that time that the only way to meet an all-out problem was by an all-out remedy. We said, "Let us stabilize all prices and not some of them. When we deal merely with some of them we are bound to create injustice."

Mr. BARKLEY. I realize that. I merely wished to correct the impression which I thought the Senator from Wyoming left. There was a conference at which I was present. It was the usual legislative conference. The Vice President was present, as were the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the majority leader of the House. The question of inflation was discussed. There was some doubt, and there is some doubt, in the minds of some as to how much power the President has, and that matter is being looked into; but that does not mean that the President is not going to meet this problem or that Congress ought not to meet it head-on.

I am one of those who believe that we ought to have legislation. I do not believe that the President has the power to override any formula which we have written into any law with regard to prices or the general war power legislation which we have heretofore enacted. One such measure merely reenacted the war powers conferred upon President Wilson in World War No. 1. I do not believe that the President contemplates violating any law in the slightest degree or trying to avoid it by some circuitous route which would avoid legislation.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I do not wish to intimate that the President seeks to violate the law. I did not so state. All I say is that he was advised by those who assembled at the conference—if the newspapers are correct—that he had better not send a message to Congress now asking for legislation.

Mr. BARKLEY. "If the newspapers are correct," is one of the biggest "ifs" that may be imagined. I have read none except the Washington newspapers this morning. I did not see anything grossly incorrect in their account of the conference, but I have not read other newspapers. I do not know what other newspapers may have stated; but I can say to the Senator that no dogmatic advice was given to the President, nor was any dogmatic attitude taken by anyone at the conference at which I was present as to the present powers of the President of the United States or the lack of any need for legislation to deal with the subject.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, if the Senator from Georgia will indulge me for a moment further, I should like to read a paragraph from the report which appeared in the Washington Post regarding the White House conference:

Leaders advised him—

Meaning the President—

of the inevitable delays in trying to speed any controversial legislation through both Houses on short notice, and the President is understood to have agreed to examine his own powers to act, without legislation.

I am saying precisely what the Senator from Kentucky has said, that in the face of a price-control act formally passed by both Houses of Congress and signed by the President, it is impossible to search in other byways and avenues for powers which were not intended to be used in dealing with this problem. I think it a great pity that we do not meet this matter; that we do not come to grips with it immediately.

I have every sympathy in the world for the terrific burden which the President is carrying, and insofar as I can do so I want to help him carry that burden. I sympathize with the Senator from Georgia, the chairman of the Committee on Finance, who now is about to struggle with a tax bill. Where under heaven are we to obtain the income out of which taxes are to be paid if we follow a policy of inflation control which destroys the capacity of great segments of our population to produce? It is only out of production that revenue is gained by the people of the country, and only out of revenue gained from production that they can pay taxes. Here we are faltering along with a policy which frankly recognizes its own defects when it falls back upon subsidy as the method of preventing destruction of tens of thousands of little businesses and the destruction of the agricultural industry.

Mr. President, this civilization of ours and this Government of ours are based upon agriculture and upon production by farmers; but when the Government of this country passes into the hands of the spokesmen of urban populations only, without regard to what is happening on the farms on the basis of production, chaos is bound to result. Such a result was predicted in this Chamber as long ago as last January. At that time it was predicted that the Price Control Act would not work as it was drafted; and here we have the confession that it does not work: A White House conference has been held to determine what can now be done by Executive action to repair the failure by legislative action to meet the problem frankly and courageously, as it should be met.

Oh, Mr. President, if you think the labor unions of this country, the industrial workers, do not love their country and are not ready to make the sacrifices which are necessary to defend it, you are mistaken. Do you think that the farmers of this country are not ready to make whatever sacrifice is necessary? If you think so, you are mistaken. Do you think that the agricultural population desires to profit at the expense of the other groups of the population? You are utterly mistaken if you think so. It was last November that the members of the National Grange held their national meeting in the city of Worcester, Mass., and there, foreseeing the situation which now faces the country, adopted a resolution with respect to the inflation

problem, and said then that the only way to deal with inflation is to deal with all prices. They meant farm prices as well as industrial prices.

However, we chose not to do that; because for reasons that may have been sound—I do not know—we felt that it was impossible to deal with wages; and when Mr. Henderson appeared before the Banking and Currency Committee in the House and was asked about wage control and whether it should be included, he said, "No; it should not." He was under orders. I dare say that that is not the belief of Leon Henderson. I dare say that the officials in the Office of Price Administration do not believe that the fight against inflation can be successfully carried on by the half measures which we are now pursuing.

It is a sad thing, Mr. President, to feel compelled to make these declarations; but a consideration of what is happening to our country permits no other course.

As the Senator from Georgia has said so well, it is of most supreme importance that the capacity of agriculture to produce be maintained. Here in the United States there are now 25,000,000 more people to feed than there were in the last World War. We must care for them and must also build a granary for the starving peoples of Europe; but we propose to do so by means of a subsidy out of an empty Treasury. Mr. President, such a plan is absurd. That is why on this floor only a few weeks ago I urged that there be recommitted to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry the bill which called for 100-percent loans on the basic farm commodities; because I felt that the time had come when the Congress should take hold of this problem and should study every single phase of it so that we might bring in an all-out program which would be received with enthusiasm by the people of the country.

All that is necessary, Mr. President, is for an appeal to go to all classes of Americans to stand together to defend their country by freezing all prices, all costs, all profits, all rents, all wages. When we do that, and only when we do that, will it be possible for us to consider ourselves an arsenal of democracy, the savior of the freedom of mankind in the world. We are putting around in vain endeavors to forget the crisis in which we find ourselves.

Mr. GEORGE obtained the floor.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, will the distinguished Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. GEORGE. Yes; I am glad to yield.

Mr. MEAD. I was wondering if we could not reach some kind of an agreement, provided the amendment offered by the distinguished senior Senator from Oklahoma be disposed of, because I really believe that if I had an opportunity to explain what our committee heard behind closed doors when it listened to the representatives of the Navy Department, the head of the Secret Service, the representatives of the Treasury Department, and others regarding the serious crisis which confronts them in the recruitment of vital employees, I could ex-

plain that, although talk about inflation is timely and illuminating, it is unfortunate that when the appeal of the charwomen, when the appeal of the laborer in the \$720 class, and when the appeal of the uniformed policemen guarding the most vital and the most essential areas of our country come before the Senate, rather than when matters that carry vastly larger appropriations come before us, we determine a policy which deprives those persons of the justice that everyone who listened to the testimony in the House committee and in the Senate committee fully believes should be afforded them.

Mr. GEORGE. How many salaries would the proposal affect? I think the Senate is entitled to have some facts presented to it before it passes on the bill.

Mr. MEAD. Certainly. The salaries mentioned in the report can be stated.

Mr. GEORGE. What would be the total cost?

Mr. MEAD. The establishment of a \$1,200 minimum for all full-time adult workers who are receiving less than \$1,100—and there are 47,196 such workers—would amount to an estimated gross cost of \$3,418,000.

The increase in hourly rates for part-time charwomen—and 4,886 such employees would be affected—would amount to an estimated gross cost of \$345,000.

Mr. GEORGE. What are they receiving now?

Mr. MEAD. Fifty to fifty-five cents an hour. Our bill would give them an increase of 5 cents an hour.

Mr. GEORGE. How would it affect the other classes of employees?

Mr. MEAD. The uniformed guards now receiving \$1,200 a year—there are 13,500 such employees—would receive \$1,500 a year.

The establishment of a \$1,860 minimum for journeymen mechanics, instead of the \$1,680 grade now existing, would affect 20,483 employees. These employees, who must have passed the same rigid tests which the mechanics in the navy yards and in the arsenals pass, will receive under this bill about 75 cents an hour, while mechanics who undergo similar examination but work in other locations receive from \$1.25 to \$1.50 an hour. The Civil Service Commission cannot very well hold an examination for a position in this particular agency, where the salary is only \$1,680, when the employee knows that he can work in another agency and get more than \$2,000 a year.

Mr. GEORGE. The farmer cannot hold his labor either. He is having much difficulty, let me say to the Senator, and what we are doing is to meet this situation not by an over-all comprehensive consideration of it, but by undertaking to jack up the wages of everybody as soon as they begin to feel the pinch.

Mr. MEAD. No; I will say to the Senator that the House committee reduced the rates in the lower brackets below the recommendations which were submitted to them by the Budget Bureau and the Civil Service Commission. Our committee did likewise; so that we put the greatest emphasis on the adult workers who are receiving less than

\$1,200, on the charwomen who are receiving 50 cents an hour, and on the guards and uniformed policemen who are receiving \$1,200 or mechanics who are receiving \$1,680. They took the full impact of the bill; and the salaries of sergeants and foremen necessarily had to be raised a little so that the employee would not be getting more than his superior. That was done, but the rate was reduced measurably below the recommendations of the Classification Service.

Mr. GEORGE. What is the total cost of the bill?

Mr. MEAD. Approximately \$15,000,000, as the bill now stands.

Mr. GEORGE. Now, Mr. President, I wish to conclude what I have to say. I do not say these salaries should not be increased to meet the present high cost of living and the constant threat of a further increase in the cost of living. There may be other salaries which must be increased. That is not the point of my appearance here. I do not think that there should be added to this bill without due consideration, an increase from \$6,500 to \$8,000 for an official in Washington with a corresponding increase possibly for all the employees of his office.

However, the point I am trying to make, Mr. President, is that if this is the only way we have of meeting this situation, then we will have to raise wages again, we will have to raise the wages of others, and we will have to pay subsidies in order to get meat, pork, veal, and mutton into New York and Boston and other markets. If this is the only plan we have to offer to meet this problem, Mr. President, it will not solve it.

I am very glad the Senator from Wyoming made the statement he has made. My recollection was, and I am very clear about it, that all the farm organizations of this country that came here during the consideration of the price-control bill said, "We have no objection to the fixing of a ceiling upon our prices if all cost factors are also controlled, if there is a stabilization of wages"; but it must always be remembered that the farmer, not unlike many other producers, it is true, finds his wages only in the things he makes on his farm. They said, "If there is a ceiling placed all the way around, with some effective controls inserted in the bill, we have no objection to a proper ceiling upon the prices of agricultural products." In that respect the farmers have been dealt with most unfairly by large sections of the press and by a great many people who exalt themselves pretty highly in this country. They had no desire to boost their prices because of war conditions, for their first proposition was, "If you will stabilize all other prices you may stabilize the prices of our products." They were very wise, Mr. President, because, as a farmer, I know that I cannot get labor on my farm now in competition with the constantly rising wage rate in this country, and every time the Government raises wages the general wage rate will be boosted by just that much.

I hesitate to say it because many of those who are working for the Govern-

ment are perhaps not being adequately compensated under any fair standard of living, but every time we raise the rate of wages of Government employees or public officials we are simply adding momentum to the constantly increasing force which is pushing the general wage rate up and pushing the general price level up, despite what we undertake to do through mere partial control of prices.

Mr. President, I will go all the way with this administration in placing a price ceiling upon farm products, if all cost factors are reasonably controlled; but it is not fair, it is not equitable, and it is not right to single out the farmer and say to him, "The price must be sealed on your product because you are so important in the price-structure picture," without saying anything about ceiling prices on other commodities that will ultimately crucify the farmer, and he knows it.

The Department of Agriculture called on the producers of peanuts to increase their production of peanuts for oil purposes. That was a very proper step, but what is the situation? The situation is that in the Spanish peanut belt, the oil-producing type of peanuts, there has been a considerably increased production. On many farms it has been as much as 50 percent, on other farms 100 percent, and on the average, perhaps, 30 or 35 percent, in the heart of the belt, and with adverse weather conditions it is no more possible to gather the peanuts, with the inadequate supply of labor available for that purpose, than it is to retake the Dutch East Indies tomorrow and terminate the discussion as to how to solve the rubber problem.

Mr. President, I hesitate to vote for any increase of Federal salaries. I should much rather vote to decrease my own salary at a time such as this. I should much rather say that we will deal with the threat of high-living costs in a realistic way, and we will see that the cost of living does not get out of hand, and to the extent that it is too high, we will try to bring about readjustments, because, Mr. President, in the long run that is the only real hope of this country.

I have said before, and I repeat, that if in the midst of this war the American people are not willing or cannot be induced to work for less rather than more, and if American business cannot be induced to demand less profit rather than more, no man can predict that we will win the war. It goes that far; it goes to the very bottom of the whole thing.

I am very earnestly opposed to the amendment which my good friend, the Senator from Oklahoma, is offering to this bill; I hesitate to make any objection to it, but I know that the American people do not wish us, at this time, to add to that general force that is striving to bring about a universal wage and salary increase.

I realize that hardship cases do exist, and they will continue to exist until we realistically approach this problem, and put on all the brakes we can apply in order to prevent the rapid spiraling of the cost of living.

Mr. President, what is proposed in the bill before us is not the way to meet the problem, and it is a poor answer for us

to increase some wages here and some salaries there, and grant some subsidies here and some there, in order to make available a supply of foodstuffs and other things which people must have, and which industry must have with which to operate. This is a very poor way of dealing with the problem. Moreover, it adds to the difficulty entailed in seeking any comprehensive solution of the problem.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I should like to ask the Senator one question. If the Senate of the United States follows the proposed boosting of salaries of Federal employees, and the people know that, and if, by standing silent here and doing nothing, we more or less approve boosts of wages here and there over the country, how are we to keep the farmer from coming in and demanding that the prices of what they sell shall also be increased in line with the increases made in connection with everything else? When we get into that spiral, we finally must, at some time or other, reach a dead end, which will mean the inflation which we all so justly fear.

I compliment the Senator from Georgia upon what he has said. Insofar as the Senator from Illinois is concerned, I am ready to meet the situation now, and I think the Congress of the United States is the one agency which can meet it. If the President has the power to meet this condition at present, it seems to me what we did in the way of enacting legislation in regard to price control was useless, from a legal angle. I still think we have the power to meet the problem now before us, and I think Congress should do it. I do not think Congress should adjourn until we do meet the most serious problem before the American people today, insofar as protecting the future economic and social welfare of the people of our country is concerned.

Mr. GEORGE. I thank the Senator from Illinois. I had not intended to say anything, but I think I know how a public act here reflects itself throughout the country, and I think I do know how our people in all the States will justly react to any salary increases to public officials at this time. I am quite sure that in some instances increases can be granted, and properly granted, if we are to continue with our present program, but if we are to have a comprehensive program, one which will control all the factors which enter into the cost of living, then we can approach this hard question with some hope of final solution.

Mr. President, I did not mean, in anything I have said or suggested, to place any blame on the President of the United States. I do not think it rests on him; I very frankly say I think it rests on the Congress. It is true that with some assistance from the Executive the Congress might be able to accomplish a better job; it certainly would be most difficult to accomplish a good, all-out job over the opposition of the executive branch of the Government. But I think the responsibility rests on us here in the Senate and

in the other House, and I think that we are remiss in not meeting the question squarely, in resorting time after time to some patch-work system of meeting the problem in part, or of relieving the pinch when it becomes too great to bear at one point or another by either granting subsidies to industry, any kind of industry, or by increasing wages beyond what they really should be.

I never will be a spokesman against a just increase of wages or salaries, when the justification exists, but if we are to find the reason for increase after increase in wages and salaries in the rising cost of living, and if we are to meet the situation by merely increasing those wages and salaries without going to the cause and acknowledging and frankly facing the fact that we should have done something effectively to have controlled the rising cost of living, we are not really contributing to a satisfactory solution of the problem. That is the only answer I am making, and I think it is the answer which the Senate alone can make.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THOMAS of Utah in the chair). Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. GEORGE. I am glad to yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Let me suggest to the Senator that there is a still further expansion of the idea which he has submitted. He is the chairman of the great Senate Committee on Finance. We began our hearings this morning on a tax bill. The Secretary of the Treasury came to us and told us that we must courageously face the tax factor as one of the elements in controlling inflation. Yet not a single tax estimate was submitted to us this morning by the Treasury Department which is not at the mercy of the War Labor Board, which is not at the mercy of the wage spiral which is still left uncontrolled. Therefore the situation is not only dangerous from the viewpoint to which the able Senator from Georgia has adverted, but it even ties back into the very basic revenue system of the country, and we cannot hope to control any of these inflationary factors until we are willing courageously to control them all. I am sure the Senator agrees.

Mr. GEORGE. I fully agree with what the Senator from Michigan has said, and I have already stated that I would be willing to go all-out—that I would be willing to place price ceilings on farm products. I am not a member of the distinguished farm bloc, but all I have invested in farms which I operate. I am willing to go all-out and put ceilings upon farm products if all other elements of cost are controlled, and the farmer is maintained on a basis of equality. I am not willing to see his prices driven down and down and see him squeezed until he cannot breathe between a price ceiling and a constantly rising wage scale. That is what is happening.

I am willing to go further; I am willing to go all out in any tax program which will check or tend to check effectively the rapidly rising cost of living.

I do not think we can win the war on the military front if we lose it on the home front by adhering to a price level, or a cost-of-living level, which will be destructive to all of us, including the wage earner, the farmer, the salaried man, the professional man, the small merchant, and the manufacturer. I know that we have dealt with this big problem in the most dangerous way possible. It has not been hard, Mr. President, to hear from Government. We must have production. What about the cost? Let someone else answer that.

Let me remind my distinguished friend the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], who perhaps will soon be Governor of that great State, that he will not have any difficulty in finding people in every branch of the Government who will say, "If you do not do something for us, we cannot keep our labor; we cannot hold anyone on the Government pay rolls even if we want to." That situation is due to our not having dealt with the problem in a realistic way, as we should have done.

Mr. President, I do not think it is important whether any of us return to the Senate. A great many people will say "If so and so is done, and you deal with this problem in a realistic way, you will be retired from public life." I think that is of small consequence. I am sure it would be of no importance in any instance where a Member of the Congress gave such a suggestion a moment's thought.

I believe that the American people want us to face this problem. I believe they are eager to have us face it. They are confused, they are disturbed, they are deeply troubled, because they do not understand everything that is going on. They cannot learn from the statements of public men the actual and pertinent facts concerning sugar, concerning rubber, concerning gasoline, and concerning many other things. Therefore they are confused.

There is one thing about which they are not confused. When every step which Government takes is designed to raise somebody's salary, somebody's wages, and every contract which the Government lets has the direct effect of greatly increasing the unit cost of everything which we must have to win the war, they know what it means. If they are in the West raising cattle, or in the Midwest raising hogs, or in the South growing cotton or peanuts, or other agricultural products, they know very well what the results of such a policy can be.

Mr. President, if any one tries to do something designed to check the constantly rising trend of wages and of salaries, he is doomed and must fight back. That is not the kind of spirit that will win the war. It does not make for winning of the war.

I repeat, if our people—and that means Philip Murray, William Green, the United States Steel, and every other great manufacturer—cannot be induced to agree to ask for lower wages and lower profits, the war will not be won by us.

This war is not a pushover. It cannot be won by fine words, Mr. President,

or fine phrases, and it cannot be won by any mere declaration which may be made concerning it. It is going to be won by hard fighting; it is going to be won by the men of the United States. Not that we deprecate for a moment the great contribution made by the British, nor that now being made by the Russians, and by the soldiers in China and elsewhere who find themselves aligned against the Axis Powers. But it so happens in the providence of God that the winning of this war depends upon America. The burden of it rests upon us. We have got to keep up our production. We are the arsenal, and the only arsenal, in which those things essential to the winning of the war can be made quickly and in sufficient quantities. We must keep up that production. We must also keep up production on the farm. Short-sighted are those who do not know that the most direct approach to military defeat is through an ill-supplied army on the battle fronts. I can see so clearly that if we do not meet the whole problem our farms will be reduced largely to a subsistence basis. They will not have surpluses to maintain our armies and the armies of those who fight with us. The farms will not have great quantities of supplies because they cannot produce, gather, and conserve farm products without adequate labor. They cannot compete in a constantly rising market for the help they must employ, and they can depend only upon the Government to control the factors which affect their business and everyone else's business except the war industries.

Mr. President, we come back to the problem that the rise in cost of living must be checked and held in hand as firmly as possible. It cannot be done unless we are willing to deal with all the factors which substantially and materially affect costs.

Mr. President, I have said all I wish to say. I regret that I am saying it in connection with a bill which affects persons who are perhaps working at low salaries; but at the same time I do not think it is opportune to raise Government salaries. I wish to be on record from now on against increases in Government pay. I would rather go the other way, if we had effectively met and faced the big problem of rapidly rising living costs in this country.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I do not wish to delay a vote on this measure, but I wish to make a very brief statement, especially in view of the fact that the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] in quoting newspaper reports as to what happened yesterday, evidently has obtained an erroneous impression. As I said a while ago, it is not my purpose to reveal, and it would not be within the bounds of propriety for me to reveal, what takes place in a private conference with the President of the United States. I think it is generally known that in our conference yesterday the question of the cost of living was discussed. It is not a subject concerning which one can arrive at a dogmatic opinion in an hour and a half. It is a tremendously important subject, one which ought to engage the

attention of every department of the Government, and of all the people.

I may say that in that conference the whole question of the cost of living was discussed. I do not think it was particularly depressing that in order to know what the President's powers are now, and wherein his powers are deficient, the matter was to be looked into. I do not see anything especially depressing about that. There is a school of thought in this country which maintains that without legislation, a war in which we are engaged gives the President unlimited powers to deal not only with the Army and the Navy, as Commander in Chief of the Army and the Navy, but gives him absolute powers to deal with economic problems by the use of executive orders. I do not entertain that view. If that were the correct view it would never have been necessary in the first instance to have passed a war powers bill in the World War No. 1, and to have reenacted those powers in this war, or to pass any other legislation giving the President power to deal with economic problems. If that were true, it would have been unnecessary to have passed the price control measure, because, under that theory, the President could do anything he found necessary to do in the winning of the war. I do not believe that automatically the Constitution is self-operating in that regard without legislation enacted by the Congress; certainly it is not completely so.

Mr. President, I shall not go into the question of what happened or did not happen in connection with the present Price Control Act. We know how hard it was to get one at all. It required 6 months of negotiation, conference, adjustment, and yielding here and asserting something yonder. It took 6 months to write that bill, and I think the debate here today indicates that it is not as simple and as easy to write another one as might be supposed. We debated the question of including wages at the time the bill was before the Congress, both in committee and on the floor of the two Houses. We went into great detail regarding the farm situation. The bill did not contain everything that anyone wanted to have put into such a bill; but I do not think it is accurate to say that Mr. Henderson, in the long negotiations and testimony and conferences which took place preliminary to the enactment of that law, testified or acted under orders. I am a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency. I participated from the very beginning in the conferences which finally resulted in the introduction of the bill long before it was ever made public, because it was necessary to confer about what could or could not be done and what ought or ought not to be in the bill.

Mr. President, as I said a few days ago, while I have had my disagreements with Mr. Henderson, I have never found him wanting in frankness or in the courage of his convictions, and it is no more accurate to say that when he testified before the Committee on Banking and Currency he was under orders, than it would be to say that Herbert Hoover was under orders when he testi-

fied before the Banking and Currency Committee and with all the earnestness he could command urged against the inclusion of wages in any price-control measure on the ground that such a provision would be utterly impracticable to administer. Experience may have taught us something, but I think we got, at the time the bill was enacted, the best bill it was possible to obtain.

It may be that the measure needs amendment or that additional legislation is necessary. Although I am not governed by any dogmatic view as to the law or as to the powers of the President, I am inclined to believe that there are certain things which need to be done, which ought to be done, but which cannot be done by the President simply because he is Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. Congress will have to deal with them. I would be pessimistic indeed if I thought for a moment that Congress did not have the courage and the patriotism to deal with this problem. But I am not especially depressed because for a day or two, or for a few days, it is thought desirable to inquire into the present powers of the President in order to find out wherein he is deficient in power.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THOMAS of Utah in the chair). Does the Senator from Kentucky yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator has repeated the word "depressed." I take it he did so because I used the word.

Mr. BARKLEY. I always find that when I quote the Senator from Wyoming I am not far from the beaten path.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I wish to tell the Senator why I used that word. I have before me a copy of the Washington Daily News, the first of the afternoon newspapers which reached my hand, and it carries the story, by the United Press, of the conference about which the Senator is speaking. This report is carried by the wires of the United Press to every community in the country. The story is being read this afternoon by hundreds of thousands, if not by millions, of people in America. This is what they read:

The United States faces the most disastrous economic upset in history unless the present price-control system is scrapped for an iron-clad prohibition against wage and price increases inimical to the public interest, President Roosevelt was reported today to have told congressional leaders.

Mr. President, if that report is correct, I think the President told the congressional leaders exactly what the facts are.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not know who gave to the United Press the report which the Senator has read. I do not know whether it is an editorial or a news item.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It is a news report.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am sure the Senator realizes how difficult it is to come out of a White House conference, which is supposed to be executive—and I always treat it as such—

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I think the Senator is quite right.

Mr. BARKLEY. I always treat it as such; and I know how ambidextrous one must be to come out of such a conference and avoid cross-examination by the press, or avoid saying something, dropping a hint, suggestion, or grunt, which may be interpreted into an assertion of what happened on the inside. It is not easy to avoid that situation, because the newspapermen are smart; they are wise, and they know how to pick feathers out of the tail of almost any bird who comes in contact with them. [Laughter.] It is not always easy to avoid falling into a trap and giving away information or making quotations which are not intended or desired. I do not know who gave the United Press that story, but I can say that I did not.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am quite sure the Senator did not. From long experience with the Senator I know that he carefully observes all the injunctions of propriety.

Mr. BARKLEY. Sometimes I may not talk enough; but I hope that after emerging from a conference at the White House I shall not be guilty of talking too much.

Without undertaking to divulge what really happened, I can neither affirm nor deny the statement. However, so far as I am concerned, that statement was not made. I did not make it to any reporter. I may also say that when we come out of those conferences, by general agreement I am nominated as the man to do the talking. If somebody else gives out information or creates impressions elsewhere, I cannot help that.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It seems to me to be of very little importance who gave the statement to the press. The important thing is that the President is quoted as having uttered a warning. I say that if he uttered that warning he was right.

I now wish to read the paragraph which purports to say what the congressional leaders said. Perhaps we can have an interpretation of this:

Senate and House leaders warned the President yesterday that the legislation he proposed would be bogged down in Congress until late fall. Many Members of both Houses are out of town. There has been barely a quorum of Senators present for the last month.

Mr. President, I quote that in explanation of the statement which I made a few moments ago that I was depressed. I am depressed, Mr. President, if it be true that the Senate and House leaders told the President that Members of Congress are not willing to face this issue. I believe they are willing. I believe that all that is necessary to be done is to have the leaders of the Senate and the House send out word to Senators and Representatives who, after consultation with the leaders, have gone home because they were told that no matters of importance were to be considered. Let us send out word that there is a matter of tremendous importance to be settled. Members of Congress will come back, exactly as the farmers and workers of America will respond to the call for a limitation on prices and wages, because we are fighting not only to save America but to save

freedom for men. I think it is a waste of time to talk about Members of Congress being at home.

Mr. BARKLEY. What the Senator has read is in the plural.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I do not charge the Senator from Kentucky with anything.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator has read an article which states that the leaders of the House and Senate warned the President. I do not know that I come in the category of leaders; but I happened to be at the conference.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator from Kentucky has been elected a leader.

Mr. BARKLEY. I know that I made no such statement to the President; and when I came out of the conference I did not tell anybody that I had made any such statement to the President.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. As I say, it is of no importance to me whether or not the statement was made. The important issue is, What are we going to do about inflation? Are we doing to do it now? I have no objection to the President asking the Attorney General what his powers are. Of course, he ought to ask him. However, I know that whatever advice he receives will be stopgap advice. I agree with what the Senator from Kentucky said earlier in the day, when he stated that, in his opinion, the President does not have the power to go behind the standards fixed in the law.

Mr. BARKLEY. I have before me an article from the New York Times, which has just been handed to me. I have not read it. I suppose the headline is borne out by the body of the article. The headline is:

Roosevelt seeks new power to stabilize wages and prices.

The article says that the President is to ask the Congress for new power. I cannot be responsible, and I do not think the President can be responsible, for the interpretation placed upon conferences which are held to discuss the subject. I agree with the Senator from Wyoming; and I have consistently taken the position that during this war and prior to our entry into it the Congress of the United States has done a courageous and magnificent job in dealing with the international situation. Some delays and controversy arose in the discussion prior to our entry into the war; but I think Congress ought to be judged by the final results and by its accomplishments as a whole, and not by one or two stupid, silly follies into which it may have fallen, which are insignificant when compared with the great work it has done in providing money and granting authority, and cooperating with the executive departments in an effort to win the war. I believe that Congress has both courage and patriotism.

It was not necessary for anybody at the White House to tell the President that many Members of Congress are out of the city. We in the Senate know that to be true. We have had barely more than a quorum. It may be that I am in a sense responsible for that situation, because 3 or 4 weeks ago, in response to private inquiries from Members on both sides of the aisle, who had worn the nap off the carpet around my desk asking

me whether we were going to adjourn or recess, I made a statement in that connection. In order that I might answer the question en masse I made the statement that, so far as I could then see, when we should have disposed of the appropriation bills and all other necessary legislation requested by the President, while the Committee on Finance was dealing with the tax bill, I saw no reason why Senators might not absent themselves if they so desired. At that time I even suggested the propriety of a formal recess or adjournment, which had been suggested to me by numerous Senators and also by Members of the other body of Congress.

We know what has happened in that respect. Many Members of Congress wish to adjourn, but they do not wish to vote to adjourn. Many of them adjourn without voting to adjourn. [Laughter.] It is an individual matter. If they wish to adjourn they simply adjourn; but if they should be brought back to vote on whether or not to adjourn, although they had already adjourned, they would vote not to adjourn. [Laughter.]

We know that many Senators have been absent from the Senate, probably due to the understanding that there was not much of great importance before the Senate. No new requests have been made by the President, and the Committee on Finance must deal with the tax question for at least a month. I think we may rest assured that it will be a month before the tax bill gets back to the Senate. The committee will hear first from the Treasury officials, and then devote 2 weeks to hearing anyone who wishes to be heard. I presume a week or two will be required for the committee to revamp the bill, or to do whatever it may wish to do with it.

At the time it was made, the suggestion for a recess or adjournment was perfectly natural; but now, since the President has brought this matter to the attention of Congress through those of us who were permitted yesterday to discuss it with him, I have not the slightest doubt that the Senate and the House of Representatives will respond to any representation of their duty in order to enact the necessary legislation.

I do not know what the President will do about a recommendation. I feel that it is reasonably certain that very soon he will send to Congress a communication on the subject. I do not know what the nature of it will be; but I do not believe that the President is unaware of the situation which faces the country. He is not attempting to dodge the question. He is not attempting to "go around the stump" to do something which he has no authority to do; but it is necessary to investigate the question to determine how far he can go without additional legislation. It is a subject which ought to be investigated. I do not believe there was any impropriety in undertaking to find out just what the law is, and how far he can go, even though I feel that I know that he cannot go the whole way merely because he is Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Did the Senator interpret anything that I said as an intimation that there was any impropriety in anything the President has said or done?

Mr. BARKLEY. Oh, no.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The whole burden of my few remarks today may be couched in these few words: The story we get is that the President sees the crisis—and I see the crisis, the Senator from Kentucky sees the crisis, and many other Senators see the crisis—but in the dispatch we are told that the President, seeing the crisis, was advised by congressional leaders not to meet it now, but to wait.

Mr. BARKLEY. I think I can say, without divulging anything that was said in the conference that such a report is not accurate. I do not know who is responsible for it, but, so far as I am concerned, as one of the conferees, I said nothing to anyone which could have led to that conclusion. If others have talked outside the conference, I know nothing about it. I do not know to what extent anyone drew on his imagination in figuring out what happened behind closed doors, but I did not make any such statement, and I think I can say that the report is like the report regarding Mark Twain's death: It is greatly exaggerated. [Laughter.]

Mr. President, a moment ago I was talking about the possibility of a recess or an adjournment. So far as I am concerned, unless there is a change in the situation from that which I see at this moment, any formal recess or adjournment is out the window.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I should like to submit an inquiry to the distinguished Senator from Georgia. I should like to know whether his objection is to the amendment offered by me or to the bill itself. I submit that inquiry to him if he is willing to answer it.

Mr. GEORGE. Yes; I am willing to answer the question. I objected to the amendment, let me say to the distinguished Senator, because without any showing as to why the salary of the recorder of deeds should be increased from \$6,500 to \$8,000, I should not be able to support it; also, I do not wish to remain silent longer in the face of any suggestion to increase Government wages or salaries at this time. So my objection is general, as well as to the particular amendment referred to.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I thank the Senator for his frank statement. However, Mr. President, it compels me to make the record somewhat more complete.

This Congress has already increased the salaries of almost every public official in the Federal service. We have voted to increase by 100 percent the compensation of our soldiers. I voted for that increase, and I would vote for it again. We have increased the salaries of many groups of our public officials. We have set up in the city of Washington a War Production Board, which has

employed multiplied thousands of persons throughout the country, and we have scarcely inquired as to the salaries they are being paid. We set up the Office of Price Administration, and have given to that organization \$120,000,000, and we scarcely inquired as to the amount of the salaries being paid to the persons officiating in that organization.

The pending bill proposes the reclassification of some of our Federal employees. I offered an amendment to reclassify one position in the District of Columbia. The salary of the person holding that position is paid by the taxpayers of the District of Columbia, and not by the taxpayers of the United States. Little objection has been raised to date to increasing salaries which are paid out of the Federal Treasury; but my amendment, offered to raise the classification of one official in the District of Columbia, whose salary is in effect paid by the citizens of the District of Columbia, meets objection.

Mr. President, the particular position under discussion happens to be held by an outstanding member of the colored race. The race to which this gentleman belongs constitutes approximately 11,000,000 of the citizens of our Republic. That is one-tenth of the total population of the United States and our possessions. He happens to represent in Washington about one-third of the population of this District. I am not urging that as a specific reason for increasing the salary. He is in the classified service. Under his present classification he receives approximately \$6,500. The amendment proposes that his classification be changed; and, if changed, he would receive approximately \$8,000 a year.

He is an outstanding citizen of his race. His appointment comes before the Senate for confirmation. As I interpret his position, he is a liaison officer between his race and the other peoples of our Republic. He speaks for them. They look to him for suggestions and advice. As I understand the situation, he keeps his people advised regarding what happens not only in the city of Washington, but in the Congress of the United States.

The amendment simply follows the precedent already established by this Congress during the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill. An amendment was offered to change the classification of a certain official. The amendment was legislation; it could be considered only by unanimous consent or by a two-thirds vote to suspend the rule. The distinguished Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] offered an amendment which changed the law. The amendment was presented to the Senate. It was agreed to, and the classification of the position of a certain official in the District of Columbia was changed. The amendment was offered on page 71, line 21, of the District of Columbia appropriation bill. It reads as follows:

Provided, That the employee of the Department of Vehicles and Traffic who is charged with the immediate responsibility for, and exercise of supervision over, the issuance of tags and certificates of title and the registration of motor vehicles and trailers

shall hereafter be known as the Registrar of Titles and Tags, and so long as the present incumbent of the position for which a designation is hereby provided continues to hold such position it shall be classified in grade 10 of the clerical, administrative, and fiscal service under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Mr. President, that amendment was agreed to. It became a part of the bill. The other body accepted the amendment. It became a part of the law which was signed by the President of the United States. It is the precedent which I followed in offering the pending amendment. The O'Mahoney amendment was offered to an appropriation bill. My amendment is offered to a legislative bill, and no point of order can be made against it. It is before the Senate for consideration upon its merits.

Mr. President, almost every day some distinguished Senator rises in his place and throws out a suggestion, a warning, or a scare, leading the people of the country to believe that we are now in the spiral of inflation. The facts do not justify such a conclusion. Prices now are lower than they were 30 days ago. We have had no inflation in the past 30 days. Prices now are lower than they were 60 days ago. We have had no inflation in the past 60 days. Prices now are lower than they were 90 days ago. Yet the public press keeps the headlines large and prominent, trying to scare the people, trying to lead them to demand of Congress that we do something to prevent inflation.

I am not in favor of inflation. I know of no one who is. However, until the price level reaches 100 this country will still be in deflation. The price level now is only 98.5. Prices on the average must rise 1.5 points to reach 100. Prices are not now as high as they were in 1926. In 1926 no one claimed that we had inflation. We thought we had deflation then. In 1920 the price level was high. By 1926 we had deflated prices from the high level of 1920. In 1926 the Congress and the country decided that prices were about right. They were stabilized on a basis of 100.

Prices now are lower than they were in 1926; and yet we are led to believe that we have runaway prices, and that prices are skyrocketing. However, as has been stated, prices today are lower on the average than they were a month ago, 2 months ago, or even 3 months ago. That average is based upon a list of commodities embracing some 900 products.

Mr. President, under the circumstances I cannot withdraw the amendment. It follows precedent. Even though the amendment should be agreed to, it would classify only one position in the District of Columbia—a position which is all-important—at a grade sufficient to enable the incumbent to receive a salary of \$8,000 per annum.

Mr. President, I offered the amendment by request. The request was accompanied by a resolution adopted by the Washington Bar Association. I ask that the resolution which I send to the desk to justify my act in offering the amendment may be read in my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LEE in the chair). The Chair is informed

that the resolution referred to by the Senator from Wyoming is not at the desk at the moment, but will be sent for.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I am not in position to take exception to the remarks made by the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] nor the remarks made by the distinguished Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY]. In general, I agree with the positions which they take; but, after having raised the salaries of practically every official in the public service save our own, after having created bureau after bureau and authorized the directing heads of the several bureaus to create their own set-ups and to fix their own salaries without confirmation by the Senate, I am unable, after having offered the amendment, to withdraw it.

Before I conclude I desire to have the resolution read for the benefit of the Senate. It is a resolution prepared and adopted by the Washington Bar Association. I will say that, to my certain knowledge, the Washington Bar Association is very active in watching after the fiscal affairs as well as the civic affairs of this city.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution is now at the desk.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I ask that it be read.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President—

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. McNARY. I did not know that the resolution had reached the desk. I was interested in the observation made by the able Senator from Oklahoma, because he gives much thought and study to matters of this kind. What formula did the Senator use to determine that we are further from inflation now than we were a month ago?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, the United States has a yardstick by which it measures values. It is known as the Index of Commodity Prices prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Every nation on earth large enough to have a name has a similar yardstick by which it measures values among its people. In this country the index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is made up of about 900 commodities; a certain quantity of each of the 900 commodities is taken, and then, once a week, the Bureau gets the wholesale price of the given quantity of the given commodity. After the 900 prices have been assembled they are added; then the average is taken. If the average goes up slightly, that means the price level has gone up; if the average falls slightly, that means that the price level has gone down.

It is that system by which we measure values in the United States. That is the system by which we measure the value of our money. Money is measured in terms of commodities for there is no other way to measure money except in terms of commodities. So, once each week, during the entire year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics releases publicly the information as to the price level.

During the period 1926 to 1929 the price level was rather stable, but from 1929 the price level fell until in 1932 it reached the lowest point I can remember.

Then, through the activity of the Administration and the Congress, by restricting production and by monetary control, we started a deliberate program to raise prices. At that time the price level was down in the 60's, and the dollar was valued in terms of commodities at 167 cents. Our program to raise prices, deliberately formulated and carried out, has been successful, and we have raised the price level to 98.5. It has not reached a hundred as yet; the nearest it has come to a hundred has been during the last 4 or 5 months, when the level went up to about 98.7 or 98.8.

The price level is not that high now. The price level now or in June, the figures for which are the last I have, was 98.5 cents. So the price level must still go higher, to the extent of 1.5 before it will reach a hundred. The price level has been below a hundred since about 1928; and it is my contention that Mr. Henderson is doing an admirable job in keeping prices down.

Mr. McNARY. May I ask is the Senator referring to the all-commodity price level or the agricultural price level?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I am referring to the all-commodity price level. The agricultural price level is altogether different.

Mr. McNARY. That is the point to which I wanted to direct the attention of the able Senator. I am familiar with the commodity price level, of course; we have always had that. What is the comparative price level as between services and agricultural commodities and industry?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Taking the agricultural group and basing it upon the year 1926, which at that time was 100, some commodities, though very few, have now gone beyond 100, but most of the agricultural commodities are far below 100. The average price of the farm group, corn, wheat, cotton, rice, tobacco, and what not, is now still below 100. While wages have gone up 200 percent and in some instances 300 percent, and industrial prices have gone up 100 percent, 150 percent, and even 200 percent, farm prices, on the average, are still below 100, and that is the reason I have not been content to remain silent when certain groups and certain officials still persist in trying to drive farm prices down. They shall have my opposition, as one vote in this body, before they establish such a program.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the resolution, as requested by the Senator from Oklahoma.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Whereas there is an unjustifiable differential in the salary of the Recorder of Deeds, in comparison with positions of similar and lesser importance within the District of Columbia; and

Whereas the Recorder is the only District official, save the Register of Wills, who is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, whose salary is not fixed by statute; and

Whereas there are now pending both before the House and Senate District Committees bills to fix the Recorder's salary by statute and in keeping with the importance of the position in comparison with similar

positions under the District: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Washington Bar Association in meeting assembled, does hereby deplore the present unwarranted differential in salary of the Recorder, and supports the enactment and approval of the legislation now pending to correct that situation; and it is further

Resolved, That the House and Senate District committees be notified of this action and the President is hereby authorized to take such further action in support of the purposes of this resolution as the circumstances might warrant and which seems meet and proper; and it is further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the District Commissioners, the Recorder of Deeds, and the press.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, just one further statement. The salary of the one official affected has been and will continue to be paid out of the treasury of the District of Columbia; which means that it will be paid by the taxpayers of this city. I think that information should be in the Record, so that the Members of the Senate may be more fully advised as to the merits of the proposed amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I have no objection to the consideration of the amendment or to the bill, but, preliminary to my very brief observations may I inquire as to the parliamentary situation? This morning the distinguished leader obtained unanimous consent to consider bills on the calendar to which there was no objection. Does this bill come within that agreement?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The call of the calendar for consideration of bills to which there was no objection was concluded. The bill now pending was taken up subsequently by unanimous consent.

Mr. NORRIS. No motion has been made that the bill be taken up. There was merely a unanimous consent request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes; and the request was granted.

Mr. McNARY. I did not so understand. In any event, it is not of very great consequence to me. The able Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] retired to his committee room, the Finance Committee having a meeting at 2 o'clock, and he stated to me that if any efforts were made to press the measure today, or if the Chair should rule that it did not require unanimous consent, he would want to have a quorum called. If there is a desire to press the bill I shall suggest the absence of a quorum in order that the Senator from Georgia may return to the Chamber. However, I was laboring under the impression unanimous consent had not been granted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon has suggested that if the bill is to be pressed, he will be compelled to ask that a quorum be called so that the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] may return from his committee room.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I promised the Senator from Georgia, and as a

matter of courtesy I would take the action, anyway, that if any pressure were exerted to bring the bill before the Senate, or if the Chair should rule that unanimous consent had been given for its consideration, I would suggest the absence of a quorum in order that he might return to the Chamber.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is merely stating the facts.

Mr. McNARY. I thoroughly understand that, and I have no disagreement with the Chair at all.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I should merely like to explain my position with reference to the bill before further action is taken.

I may say that I am in agreement with the position taken by my distinguished colleague from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE]. I regret that the amendment has been offered. I assume that the distinguished Senator from Georgia directs his objection principally to the amendment now pending.

My position with reference to the bill results from an assignment given to me by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BULOW], the chairman of the Senate Committee on Civil Service. I was called upon, when he left the city, to consider the bill we are now discussing, because of the urgent appeals which had been made to him by the various agencies of the Government interested in this kind of legislation.

No action whatsoever was taken by our committee with reference to the introduction of a bill of this character, no action was taken by our committee to consider a bill of this character, until it had passed the House. When our committee considered the bill, we cut the amounts far below the Budget estimates. Our action would result in saving several million dollars, through reducing the bill below what was requested by the Civil Service Commission and the Bureau of the Budget.

The bill deals only with hardship cases, with the lowest-paid group of Government servants, with many men and women who have no representation to speak for them and no organization to present their petition.

At one juncture in the proceedings we went into executive session, and the stories we heard would make one's hair stand on end. They were stories so tragic that if I were called upon to carry the burden of refusing to give relief in certain cases and some calamity should occur as a result of such refusal, I would have a difficult time living with myself for the rest of my life.

Mr. President, I could not tell my colleagues what we were told in executive session. I had hoped the bill would pass unanimously. It deals with the poorest, lowest paid men and women in the service, men and women who in some cases are sick, starving, it might be said, under the conditions under which they work.

We heard the head of the Secret Service, we heard from the Treasury Department, which is now pleading for the enactment of a tax bill, we heard from the Navy Department, from the Budget,

from the Classification Division, from the Civil Service Commission.

I might read some excerpts which will be interesting. One witness said:

There are 313 posts which must be manned during each 24-hour period.

Just remember that:

There are 313 posts which must be manned during each 24-hour period and as of June 15 there were but 372 men on the pay roll.

There was a total strength of 372, showing 111 actual vacancies. We cannot get along without the services of the employees necessary to fill the vacancies, and sabotage might occur; there might be destruction of property of enormous value as a result of our laxity.

Another witness stated:

During the fiscal year 1941 there were 275 separations when the total authorized strength of the force was 315.

Another said:

To date, this fiscal year, 383 appointments have been made and as of June 15 there were 111 vacancies for which applicants are being sought.

The Civil Service Commission has broken down in the effort to recruit personnel in these low-paid categories. Married men of mature age are receiving less than \$23 every 2 weeks. Some of these employees have been neglected for 25 years.

Here is another excerpt:

Even during the past year living costs have risen to a point where many of our men and their families are without some of the bare necessities of life.

Think of that! Our Government is the richest on earth—although our deficit is mounting. Wage increases have been granted in some instances in private enterprises amounting to \$1 a day, but when some poor devil is looking for an increase of 15 or 20 cents a day, it is implied by some that all the responsibility for a destructive all-out inflation will result if we grant this small increase.

Even during the past year living costs have risen to a point where many of our men and their families are without some of the bare necessities of life. This has been manifested by a high rate of sickness among the men of the force.

The sickness among the members of the force is more expensive than would be the granting of the increase in the pending bill. The inefficiency of sick men trying to work adds to the cost of congestion in the civil service incident to recruitment and reclassification of the new men, and adds greatly to the extravagance of the present situation.

Here is another excerpt from the testimony:

Men cannot live in health and maintain proper strength for the performance of their duties on an income of \$1,158 per annum.

Here is another excerpt:

About 35 members of the force have had to be given permission to do outside work to augment their incomes.

They are working for private enterprise in order to augment their incomes so that they may try adequately to support their families.

Mr. President, I have here a document which I shall be very glad to allow any Member of the Senate to read.

I stand foursquare with the position taken by the leader insofar as inflation is concerned. I stand four-square back of the chairman of the Finance Committee insofar as the necessity of a tax bill is concerned and I shall be willing to remain here all summer in order to lend my support to the enactment of a reasonable anti-inflation measure and an all-out tax measure.

I believe that as the war develops, as our economy changes to meet wartime conditions, both an anti-inflation bill and another tax bill will be essential, and I intend to do my share to bring about their enactment.

I wish to say, Mr. President, that it is only because the chairman of our committee is temporarily out of the city, that I have been given the task of presenting the bills that have been approved by the Civil Service Commission. The pending bill is not a general wage bill. It is an effort to economize in the recruitment and the classification of the lowest paid employees in the Government. It is a bill by which it is possible to save several million dollars because in some instances we cut the increases far below the Budget estimate. The bill is designed to protect the valuable property of the United States Government and also to protect, in many instances, the lives of those associated with those enterprises.

I had hoped that the bill, which had the unanimous approval of the House committee and which passed the House unanimously and had the unanimous approval of the Senate committee, would be passed by the Senate.

As I said before, I regret that the amendment, which our committee did not consider, has been presented, but that is a matter over which I have no authority and no control. I hope the bill may be passed, because of the responsibility I assumed when I was designated by the chairman of the committee to take charge of it. I hope it will be passed, because in my judgment it will save money, it will protect property, and it will give at least a fair share of decency to the lowest, poorest paid men and women in the service of the Government, some of whom have not had a raise in 25 years. They had no one to plead eloquently for them before our committee. They did not need anyone to plead for them in this instance. The representatives of the Bureau of the Budget and of the Treasury Department came before us, as did representatives of other departments of the Government, and said, "We cannot fill these vacancies and we must have some relief."

Mr. President, that is my statement. It is my explanation of the reasons for the presence of the bill before the Senate today. I trust it will be passed. If it is not, at least I shall have discharged my responsibility.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I am impressed with the very eloquent speech made by the very able Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD]. Personally, I have no objection to consideration of the bill and would give it my support, but my promise is made to the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] that I will see that he is present when action on the bill is taken; and if it is the intention of the Senator from New York to press for passage of the bill now, I shall suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, in that connection I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business for today it stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, it will be agreeable to me to have the bill go over until Monday, and in that way the distinguished minority leader will be keeping his promise to the senior Senator from Georgia.

Mr. McNARY. I thank the Senator from New York.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Under the Senate rule, will the bill remain the unfinished business before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If the Senate takes a recess, the bill will be the unfinished business before the Senate.

ASSIGNMENT OF CERTAIN PERSONNEL TO CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to return to House bill 7297, Calendar No. 1579, and I ask for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The title of the bill will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 7297) authorizing the assignment of personnel from departments or agencies in the executive branch of the Government to certain investigating committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I submit a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. NORRIS. If unanimous consent were given, and the bill in pursuance thereof were taken up, would it be in order at any time during the proceeding to object to further consideration?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It would not be in order to object after unanimous consent had been granted.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, is this the measure providing for the payment of attorneys' fees?

Mr. LUCAS. No, Mr. President. I will say to the able minority leader that this is a bill which came over from the House,

and provides for the authorization of assignment of personnel from departments or agencies in the executive branch of the Government to certain congressional investigating committees.

Mr. NORRIS. I misunderstood the measure which the Senator proposed to have taken up. I thought he referred to the resolution which provides for settlement of certain attorneys' fees.

Mr. LUCAS. No. I will say to the distinguished Senator from Nebraska that I shall not ask that that resolution be taken up before Monday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 7297) authorizing the assignment of personnel from departments or agencies in the executive branch of the Government to certain investigating committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ASSISTANTS TO AND EXPENDITURES OF COMMITTEE ON PATENTS

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report favorably, with an amendment, Senate Resolution 266, submitted by the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE] on June 22, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

The amendment reported by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate was, on page 1, line 6, to strike out "\$7,500" and insert "\$2,500", so as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That the Committee on Patents is authorized to employ such experts, and such clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable, in the conducting of hearings during the Seventy-seventh Congress. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$2,500, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman. The heads of the executive departments and other executive agencies are hereby instructed to detail personnel temporarily to assist the committee in the preparation of its hearings on patent legislation on request of the chairman thereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

INVESTIGATION OF MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT BY MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report favorably, with an amendment, Senate resolution 274, submitted by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS] on July 13, 1942, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

The amendment reported by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate was to strike out all after the word "*Resolved*" and insert the following:

That the Committee on Military Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof duly appointed by the chairman of the committee, hereby is authorized to visit, for the purposes of inspection, any part of the Military Establishment in the Western Hemisphere between July 1, and December 31, 1942, the expenses incurred in pursuance thereof, not to exceed \$3,000, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

The amendment was agreed to.
The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the effect of the action just taken with respect to the resolution is to dispose of it finally? I mean, it does not still hang over for future action?

Mr. LUCAS. No, sir. I will say to the Senator from Kentucky that, as amended, the resolution dies as of the date stated in the amendment; and the committee reduced the amount from \$50,000 to \$3,000.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,
The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LEE in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. Inasmuch as there is no Executive Calendar, I now move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 34 minutes p. m.) the Senate, under the order previously entered, took a recess, the recess being to Monday, July 27, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 23, 1942:

GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Ingram M. Stainback, of Hawaii, to be Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, vice Joseph B. Poindexter.

POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

ALABAMA

Robert R. Hairston, Hayneville, Ala., in place of R. R. Hairston. Incumbent's commission expired March 25, 1942.

S. Adeline Laster, Irondale, Ala., in place of S. A. Laster. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Emma E. Yarbrough, Monroeville, Ala., in place of E. E. Yarbrough. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Craig Smith Robbins, Selma, Ala., in place of C. S. Robbins. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Leslie D. Strother, Shawmut, Ala., in place of L. D. Strother. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

ARIZONA

Robert E. Briscoe, Fort Defiance, Ariz., in place of R. E. Briscoe. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Frank A. Rhodes, Gila Bend, Ariz., in place of F. A. Rhodes. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

ARKANSAS

Fredrick W. Lemay, Alicia, Ark., in place of F. W. Lemay. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Mary H. Morgan, Ashdown, Ark., in place of M. H. Morgan. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Ethel L. Nall, Lockesburg, Ark., in place of E. L. Nall. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

William F. Elsen, Paris, Ark., in place of W. F. Elsen. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Theo Money, Waldron, Ark., in place of Theo Money. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

CALIFORNIA

Charles E. Day, Avenal, Calif., in place of C. E. Day. Incumbent's commission expired May 27, 1942.

Carl W. Brenner, Buena Park, Calif., in place of C. W. Brenner. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

James R. Kilkenny, Dixon, Calif., in place of J. R. Kilkenny. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1942.

William M. Welsh, Dunsmuir, Calif., in place of W. M. Welsh. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1942.

Frank T. Ashby, Etna, Calif., in place of F. T. Ashby. Incumbent's commission expired May 27, 1942.

Harold V. Tallon, Jackson, Calif., in place of H. V. Tallon. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1942.

George E. Archer, Maywood, Calif., in place of G. E. Archer. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

James Joseph Britt, Monterey Park, Calif., in place of J. J. Britt. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1942.

Edward E. Enos, Niles, Calif., in place of E. E. Enos. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1942.

John T. Ireland, Pico, Calif., in place of J. T. Ireland. Incumbent's commission expired May 27, 1942.

Reuel A. Bar, Quincy, Calif., in place of R. A. Bar. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1942.

Josephine Purcell, Represa, Calif., in place of Josephine Purcell. Incumbent's commission expired May 27, 1942.

Nellie McGinn, Salida, Calif., in place of Nellie McGinn. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1942.

Edith E. Mason, Santa Fe Springs, Calif., in place of E. E. Mason. Incumbent's commission expired May 27, 1942.

John H. Fahey, Sunnyvale, Calif., in place of J. H. Fahey. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1942.

Harry M. Talbot, Vacaville, Calif., in place of H. M. Talbot. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1942.

Elsie B. Lausten, Walnut Grove, Calif., in place of E. B. Lausten. Incumbent's commission expired May 27, 1942.

Hazel Hooker, Waterman, Calif., in place of Hazel Hooker. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1942.

COLORADO

Percy B. Paddock, Boulder, Colo., in place of P. B. Paddock. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Robert P. James, Cedaredge, Colo., in place of R. P. James. Incumbent's commission expired May 6, 1942.

Perry N. Cameron, De Beque, Colo., in place of P. N. Cameron. Incumbent's commission expired May 7, 1942.

James O. Stevic, Denver, Colo., in place of J. O. Stevic. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Michael J. Brennan, Durango, Colo., in place of M. J. Brennan. Incumbent's commission expired June 12, 1942.

Ithal Jenkins, Eads, Colo., in place of Itahl Jenkins. Incumbent's commission expired May 31, 1942.

Michael J. Brennan, Erie, Colo., in place of M. J. Brennan. Incumbent's commission expired April 12, 1942.

John F. Redman, Greeley, Colo., in place of J. F. Redman. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1942.

Thomas H. Hargreaves, Holyoke, Colo., in place of T. H. Hargreaves. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1942.

Sadie P. Aspaas, Ignacio, Colo., in place of S. P. Aspaas. Incumbent's commission expired May 7, 1942.

Michael F. O'Day, Lafayette, Colo., in place of M. F. O'Day. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Carlos M. Wilson, La Junta, Colo., in place of C. M. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired May 31, 1942.

Gus C. Flake, Manitou Springs, Colo., in place of G. C. Flake. Incumbent's commission expired May 31, 1942.

Charles F. Horn, Pueblo, Colo., in place of C. F. Horn. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Oren E. Stallings, Yuma, Colo., in place of O. E. Stallings. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1942.

CONNECTICUT

Felix J. Wakely, Central Village, Conn., in place of F. J. Wakely. Incumbent's commission expired May 11, 1942.

Forrest G. Thatcher, East Hampton, Conn., in place of F. G. Thatcher. Incumbent's commission expired May 11, 1942.

FLORIDA

Leslie D. Reagin, Sarasota, Fla., in place of L. D. Reagin. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

GEORGIA

Marion C. Farrar, Avondale Estates, Ga., in place of M. C. Farrar. Incumbent's commission expired March 24, 1942.

Alvin W. Etheridge, East Point, Ga., in place of A. W. Etheridge. Incumbent's commission expired March 30, 1942.

John Day Watterson, Eatonton, Ga., in place of J. D. Watterson. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1942.

John E. Phinazee, Forsyth, Ga., in place of J. E. Phinazee. Incumbent's commission expired May 11, 1942.

William E. Wimberly, Rome, Ga., in place of W. E. Wimberly. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Mary E. Everett, Saint Simon Island, Ga., in place of M. E. Everett. Incumbent's commission expired May 11, 1942.

Charles H. Orr, Washington, Ga., in place of C. H. Orr. Incumbent's commission expired April 12, 1942.

IDAHO

Angus G. David, Bovill, Idaho, in place of A. G. David. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

ILLINOIS

James E. Muckian, Calumet City, Ill., in place of J. E. Muckian. Incumbent's commission expired May 28, 1942.

Joseph Kreeger, Elgin, Ill., in place of Joseph Kreeger. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Helen H. Wiebers, Emden, Ill., in place of H. H. Wiebers. Incumbent's commission expired December 2, 1941.

Thomas L. Roark, Macomb, Ill., in place of T. L. Roark. Incumbent's commission expired May 3, 1942.

Bert Baird, New Baden, Ill., in place of B. J. Hemann, resigned.

Homer J. Swope, Quincy, Ill., in place of H. J. Swope. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Helen G. McCarthy, St. Charles, Ill., in place of H. G. McCarthy. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

INDIANA

Asa C. Clark, Bedford, Ind., in place of A. C. Clark. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

William S. Darneal, New Albany, Ind., in place of W. S. Darneal. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

IOWA

Earl F. MacVey, Britt, Iowa, in place of A. W. Lee, retired.

Grover Hamilton, Leon, Iowa, in place of Grover Hamilton. Incumbent's commission expired February 24, 1942.

KANSAS

John C. Cox, Augusta, Kans., in place of J. C. Cox. Incumbent's commission expired May 6, 1942.

KENTUCKY

A. Garland Hubbard, Munfordville, Ky., in place of J. B. Hubbard, Jr., transferred.

MAINE

F. Raymond Brewster, Ogunquit, Maine, in place of F. R. Brewster. Incumbent's commission expired May 11, 1942.

MASSACHUSETTS

Henry J. Cottrell, Beverly, Mass., in place of H. J. Cottrell. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Arthur A. Hendrick, Brockton, Mass., in place of A. A. Hendrick. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

MICHIGAN

Floyd Slate, Dryden, Mich. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

David L. Treat, Flint, Mich., in place of D. L. Treat. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

William D. Kuiper, Fremont, Mich., in place of William De Kuiper. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

John R. O'Meara, Hillsdale, Mich., in place of J. R. O'Meara. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Arthur A. Baxter, Ionia, Mich., in place of A. A. Baxter. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Ethel M. Wood, Rives Junction, Mich. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

MINNESOTA

Nettie A. Terrell, Elysian, Minn., in place of N. A. Terrell. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1941.

Anna E. Smith, Foreston, Minn., in place of A. E. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1941.

Rudolph E. Larson, Montevideo, Minn., in place of R. C. Mills. Incumbent's commission expired February 5, 1940.

Dewey R. Wilcox, Pine City, Minn., in place of D. R. Wilcox. Incumbent's commission expired December 21, 1941.

MISSOURI

Charles G. Macke, Jackson, Mo., in place of C. G. Macke. Incumbent's commission expired February 26, 1942.

NEBRASKA

Russell B. Somerville, McCook, Nebr., in place of R. B. Somerville. Incumbent's commission expired May 14, 1942.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Marion H. Weeks, Warren, N. H., in place of M. H. Weeks. Incumbent's commission expired May 6, 1942.

NEW MEXICO

Mary McCullough, Roswell, N. Mex., in place of Mary McCullough. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

NEW YORK

William McMichael, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

in their criticism of civilian bungling, Mr. Nelson, and the War Production Board.

Mr. Nelson knows this. And it is no exaggeration to say that he is just about as mad as a level-headed former editor of a Sears, Roebuck catalog ever gets.

Also he is ready to fight back—because he believes the issue is a tremendous one.

Take General Somervell, fine engineer, capable administrator, fighter from the word "go," hard-headed in the way of the Army. Pit him against Mr. Nelson, a great executive, a sober-faced worker of production miracles, hard-headed in the way of our successful businessmen.

The battle of these two big men will be tempered, on the one hand, by Mr. Nelson's inborn instinct to seek every possible solution short of a knock-down-drag-out. And colored, on the other, by General Somervell's Army aggressiveness.

TITANIC STRUGGLE

It will be a struggle of titanic significance.

In the American tradition, civilians have always controlled the home front in time of war. Such was the case in the last war and those that preceded it.

But this, again, is total war. Victory depends not alone on uniformed armies in the field. It also depends to a greater degree than ever before on overalled production armies at home, as everyone knows. Therefore, the Army argues, and with much logic, that it must control the home front as well as the battle front.

First big skirmish came several weeks ago at the time of the most recent War Production Board reorganization.

In the bitter, behind-the-scenes struggle preceding that reorganization, General Somervell, on behalf of the Army, demanded control of raw materials, production, purchases, everything.

Also, in the opinion of many War Production Board officials, he overplayed his hand by asking too much, and fighting for it too hard.

BID FOR FULL AUTHORITY

His demands brought a change in the attitude of Mr. Nelson, who, for the first time, came to realize that the Army, whatever its intent, actually was bidding for nothing less than full control of the Nation's economic life.

Because if Army controls production, purchases, and raw materials, it inevitably must control, too, the volume of shoes and beer and baby buggies that go to civilians.

So, when Mr. Nelson reorganized the War Production Board, he gave the War Department authority over production and purchases. But he kept for himself control of all-important raw materials. And he took occasion, too, to reemphasize that final authority on all production matters, within the broad scope of his executive order, remained in the War Production Board.

It is interesting, however, to note that General Somervell lost nothing in the reorganization. He failed, it is true, to gain the wide powers to which he thinks the Army is entitled. But, like Secretary Stimson after his White House skirmish with Information Chief Elmer Davis, he could still say: "I have what I had."

Nor has there been any sign that General Somervell and the Army intend to retreat an inch. Nor any sign that Mr. Nelson has any thought but fighting it out to a finish.

If Army does the expected, and seizes upon the coming war plant slow-down as justification for a new bid for control, Mr. Nelson can be expected to strike back. He probably will find ways to explain to the public that the slow-down is by no means solely the fault of the War Production Board. He probably will lay a good deal of the blame at the feet of the Army.

He might, for instance, point out that the Army has helped to jam the war plant by

faulty scheduling of orders; that it has, at times, been extravagant in its use of critical materials; that often its scheduling has failed to take account of the raw-materials shortage.

From the Army viewpoint, War Production Board's handling of the production program has been much too pussy-footing.

For instance, Army people think they see politics, and a fine eye for the November elections, in the handling of the rationing programs.

They think the War Production Board has been much too tender toward civilian industry and the needs of civilian economy.

They think this is an all-out war, and that the war has to come first, and all other things second.

If the Army had its way, there probably never would be an oil pipe line from Illinois—not while the metal could be used for tools of war.

If national gasoline rationing were necessary in order to save tankers, the Army would ration first and figure out later how to relieve the civilian driver.

If the railroads were using up enormous quantities of steel, as they undoubtedly are, the Army might impose bans on civilian travel and heavy restrictions on civilian freight.

If a steel-scrap shortage threatened, as it does, the Army might requisition civilian autos, and junk them for their hundreds of thousands of tons of scrap.

That is the Army way. And to a public which believes it is being pampered and spoon-fed by officials who underestimate its fundamental ability to take it, the Army way probably makes a great deal of sense.

On the other side, however, officials see certain grave dangers in Army control. They point out that while authority remains in civilian hands the public retains at least a measure of control. But when authority passes to the Army the public rarely has a chance to learn the whys and wherefores. In effect, it loses even its veto power.

One reason, they say, is the Army's tradition for direct action and to hell with the consequences. Another is its tendency to assume that everything it does affects military security, and therefore is not to be questioned.

Still another is its rigid line of authority, which, in effect, permits only the generals to speak for the Army. You can, for instance, ask a Work Production Board man an on-the-record question and get sometimes on-the-record answer. But the Army man who talks runs the risk of violating regulations.

DON'T CHECK THEIR ERRORS

Hence it is rarely possible for the public to know when the Army has erred. And so Army control tends to by-pass traditional democratic checks and balances.

Finally officials raise this question, Is the Army kind of thinking the kind that should run our war plant? They point out, for instance, that Army ruthlessness and single-mindedness can be admirable on the field of battle. But, they ask, are these the qualities to rule so vast and complicated a thing as a nation's economy?

The Army says yes.

The War Production Board says no.

And thus the struggle for power.

CHANGE IN CERTAIN SALARIES AND GRADES

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6217) to amend section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, the question before the Senate is an amendment offered by me on a previous day. Realizing the parliamentary situation which exists in the other body, and knowing that if any amendment is made to the bill it cannot meet

with approval in the other body, I withdraw the amendment.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I should like to make a brief statement.

When this matter was before the Senate last Thursday I objected to the amendment and expressed the view that I thought the time inappropriate to raise Federal salaries. I still adhere to that view. However, at the time I was under the impression that the bill would raise salaries in grades above the grades actually affected. I have no disposition to continue opposition to the bill with the amendment eliminated.

I take this occasion to say that my opposition to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma was not based upon objection to the incumbent of any particular office. It was on the general principle that, in my judgment, Federal salaries in excess of \$3,000 should not be increased at this time unless the facts clearly demonstrate that an increase is justifiable.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate bill 2150 will be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, in connection with the bill just passed, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter from the Bureau of the Budget requesting the enactment of the measure.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., July 9, 1942.

HON. JAMES M. MEAD,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MEAD: In response to your request, I am submitting the following information stating the reasons the Bureau of the Budget favors the enactment of S. 2150, "An amendment to section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended."

The following situations are urgent and need correction:

1. The minimum rates of \$1,020 in the subprofessional service and of \$1,080—for full-time adult work—in the custodial service are too low to conform with generally accepted minimum living standards.

2. The present base rate of \$1,200 for guards in public buildings and defense establishments is entirely too low to obtain the kind of men whom the Government must have for the protection of its buildings and property.

3. The present base rate of \$1,680 for the grade to which journeymen mechanics and skilled craftsmen are allocated is unreasonably low by comparison with the rates for similar kinds of work in navy yards and arsenals, or in private industry. The result is inability to recruit or to keep an adequate force of workmen in these trades.

The enactment of S. 2150 would meet these problems:

1. By fixing a minimum rate of \$1,200.
2. By placing the guard positions in a grade which would carry a minimum rate of \$1,500.
3. By increasing the base rates for skilled mechanics and tradesmen by \$180 and by making corresponding adjustments in the pay scales of all of the crafts, protective and custodial services.

This bill is in accord with the program of the President. It has the support of the Civil Service Commission, the President's liaison officer for personnel management, and the officials of the various agencies which employ custodial personnel.

Very truly yours,

WAYNE COY,
Assistant Director.

TRANSPORTATION OF IRON ORE IN CANADIAN VESSELS

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 7100, relating to the transportation of iron ore on the Great Lakes in vessels of Canadian registry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. McNARY. I ask the able Senator from Maryland whether the bill had the approval of the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. It has been approved by that committee, and is in line with the bill which was passed about a year ago containing similar provisions, which were to continue for a definite period of time.

Mr. McNARY. I have no objection.

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 7100) to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore on the Great Lakes during 1942 approved January 27, 1942 (Public Law 416, 77th Cong.) to continue it in force during the existing war," was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time and passed.

APPOINTMENT OF COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY OFFICERS

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 6818, relating to the temporary appointment or advancement of commissioned officers in the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. McNARY. Has this bill received the approval of the Committee on Commerce?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. It has, and it provides that officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey who are taken over by the Army and Navy can be promoted from time to time, that is to say, that the promotions will be made by the Coast and Geodetic Survey upon the recommendation of the Army, or the Navy, whichever department has them under its jurisdiction at the time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6818) authorizing the temporary appointment or advancement of commissioned officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey in time of war or national emergency, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments, on page 1, line 3, after the word "That", to strike out "personnel of the Coast and Geodetic Survey", and to insert "officers on the active list of the Coast and Geodetic Survey in commissioned ranks shall be deemed to be in active military service

and;" on line 8, after "Navy" and the comma, to strike out "in an" and to insert "to the."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

PROPOSED SALE OF MERCHANT VESSELS TO IRELAND

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 246, authorizing the Maritime Commission to sell two merchant vessels to the Government of Ireland.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, trusting wholly to my memory, it seems to me this joint resolution should have passed at the time of the last call of the calendar. It was on the calendar, and why it was not called I do not know.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. It was not called because the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] requested that in my absence the joint resolution go over.

Mr. McNARY. I have no objection to the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 246), to authorize the Maritime Commission to sell two merchant vessels to the Government of Ireland, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments, on page 1, line 3, after the word "the", to strike out "United States Maritime Commission" and to insert "War Shipping Administration"; on line 5, after the word "sell" to insert "or charter", and on line 8, after the words "as the" to strike out "Commission" and insert "War Shipping Administration."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution to authorize the War Shipping Administration to sell or charter two merchant vessels to the Government of Ireland."

CRITICISM OF CONGRESS BY COMMENTATORS AND NEWSPAPERS

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, yesterday there was printed in the Washington Star a very interesting article. It was written by Mr. T. H. Thomas, military historian, who—and I read now from the Washington Star—"served on the general headquarters staff in the first World War."

His article was a review of the optimistic slant which has been universally applied to war news by the press and radio.

SUPPORT OF EXECUTIVE BY CONGRESS

Over a period of several years the Congress of the United States has been devoting a good deal of its energy to the support of the Executive. It has appropriated most of the money which the Executive has requested. It has sup-

ported every effort of the Navy Department to expand war facilities. It has supported every request of the War Department for the expansion of the War Department's facilities. More than that, I believe the record will show that the Congress has been far ahead of both the War Department and the Navy Department in its desire to prepare for war.

SENATE URGES MORE SPEED

I remember very well standing upon this floor a year or more ago, when officials of the War Department were recommending with respect to aviation an appropriation sufficient to accomplish the first objective. I asked the Members of the Senate here assembled why we should be content with the first objective, why we should not go, not to the first, but to the second and to the third objectives, and an amendment which I offered was adopted by the Senate. It was defeated in conference. The RECORD shows that the Senate of the United States wanted to supply every fighting plane which it was possible to secure. Since that time the War Department has caught up with the Senate and has been asking for appropriations sufficient to build all the planes which we are capable of constructing.

Since that time, however, the War Production Board has announced that we do not have steel enough to build all the facilities we need with which to build all the ships, all the locomotives, and all the planes which are necessary to win the war.

STEEL SHORTAGE IMPERILS SECOND FRONT

Mr. President, there has been a great deal of talk upon the radio and in the press about a second front.

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ROSSIER in the chair). Does the Senator from Wyoming yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. TRUMAN. It is also most interesting to note—and I call the attention of the Senator to the fact—that advertisements are being run now in the great metropolitan newspapers by various steel corporations, by the United States Steel Corporation, and by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and others of the steel group, explaining very explicitly how they have expanded steel production. I think one of the reasons for this hurry in the effort to build public opinion on their side of the controversy is that on the 6th day of August the committee of which the Senate has made me chairman will go into the whole steel program and find out exactly why we are short and why it is necessary to shut off the shipbuilding program because of a shortage of steel.

TRUMAN COMMITTEE SPEEDS WAR EFFORT

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I am very glad the Senator from Missouri has called attention to the intention of his committee to go into this matter. The Senator from Missouri has the consciousness that he can go to the people of Missouri and to the people of the country with a record with respect to the war that is as clean as the proverbial hound's tooth. The Truman committee has been responsible for speeding the war effort, and those who like to spend their



[PUBLIC LAW 694—77TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 543—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 6217]

AN ACT

To amend section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, is hereby further amended to change the salary rates and definitions of certain grades therein, and the title and definition of the custodial service to read as follows:

“SUBPROFESSIONAL SERVICE

“Grade 1: The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$1,200, \$1,260, \$1,320, \$1,380, \$1,440, \$1,500, and \$1,560.

“Grade 2: The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$1,320, \$1,380, \$1,440, \$1,500, \$1,560, \$1,620, and \$1,680.

“CRAFTS, PROTECTIVE, AND CUSTODIAL SERVICE

“The crafts, protective, and custodial service shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to supervise or perform the work of an apprentice, helper, or journeyman in a recognized trade or craft, or other skilled mechanical craft, or the work of an unskilled or skilled laborer, or police or fire protection work, or domestic or other manual or mechanical work involved in the protection, operation, or maintenance of public buildings, premises, and equipment; the transportation of public officers, employees, and property; the transmission of official papers; the guarding of persons in the custody of the Government, and caring for their domestic needs and those of persons in the employ or care of the Government.

“Grade 1 in this service, which may be referred to as the junior messenger grade, shall include all classes of positions, the duties of which are to run errands, to check parcels, or to perform other light manual or mechanical tasks with little or no responsibility.

“The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$720, \$780, \$840, \$900, and \$960.

“Grade 2 in this service, which may be referred to as the office-laborer grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to handle desks, mail sacks, and other heavy objects, and to perform similar work ordinarily required of unskilled laborers; to operate elevators; to clean office rooms; or to perform other work of similar character.

“The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$1,200, \$1,260, \$1,320, \$1,380, \$1,440, and \$1,500: *Provided*, That charwomen working part time be paid at the rate of 65 cents an hour, and head charwomen at the rate of 70 cents an hour.

“Grade 3 in this service, which may be referred to as the minor

crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to perform, under immediate supervision, custodial, or manual office work with some degree of responsibility, such as operating paper-cutting, canceling, envelope-opening, or envelope-sealing machines; firing and keeping up steam in boilers used for heating purposes in office buildings, cleaning boilers, and oiling machinery and related apparatus; operating passenger or freight automobiles; packing goods for shipment; supervising a large group of charwomen; running errands and doing light manual or mechanical tasks with some responsibility; carrying important documents from one office to another; or attending the door and private office of a department head or other public officer.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$1,320, \$1,380, \$1,440, \$1,500, \$1,560, and \$1,620.

"Grade 4 in this service, which may be referred to as the under crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to perform, under general supervision, custodial work of a responsible character, such as guarding office or storage buildings; supervising a small force of unskilled laborers; firing and keeping up steam in heating apparatus and operating the boilers and other equipment used for heating purposes; or performing general, semimechanical, new, or repair work requiring some skill with hand tools.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$1,500, \$1,560, \$1,620, \$1,680, \$1,740, \$1,800, and \$1,860.

"Grade 5 in this service, which may be referred to as the junior crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to directly supervise a small detachment of watchmen or building guards; to supervise the operation and maintenance of a small heating plant and its auxiliary equipment; or to perform other work of similar character.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$1,680, \$1,740, \$1,800, \$1,860, \$1,920, \$1,980, and \$2,040.

"Grade 6 in this service, which may be referred to as the assistant crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to have general supervision over a small force of watchmen or building guards, or to have direction of a considerable detachment of such employees; to supervise a large force of unskilled laborers; to repair office appliances; or to perform other work of similar character.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$1,860, \$1,920, \$1,980, \$2,040, \$2,100, \$2,160, and \$2,220.

"Grade 7 in this service, which may be referred to as the main crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to supervise the work of skilled mechanics; to supervise the operation and maintenance of a large heating, lighting, and power plant and all auxiliary mechanical and electrical devices and equipment; to assist in the supervision of large forces of watchmen and building guards, or to have general supervision over smaller forces; or to perform other work of similar character.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$2,040, \$2,100, \$2,160, \$2,220, \$2,300, \$2,400, and \$2,500.

"Grade 8 in this service, which may be referred to as the senior crafts, protective, and custodial grade, shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to direct supervisory and office assistants, mechanics, watchmen, elevator conductors, laborers, janitors, messengers, and other employees engaged in the custody, maintenance, and protection of a small building, or to assist in the direction of such employees when engaged in similar duties in a large building; to have general supervision over large forces of watchmen and building guards; or to perform other work of equal difficulty and responsibility.

"The annual rates of compensation for positions in this grade shall be \$2,200, \$2,300, \$2,400, \$2,500, \$2,600, \$2,700, and \$2,800."

SEC. 2. (a) Until such time as the provisions of title II of the Act of November 26, 1940 (Public. Numbered 880, Seventy-sixth Congress), become effective, the heads of the several executive departments and independent establishments having field positions in the grades affected by this Act, the compensation of which is required to be fixed in accordance with section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, are authorized and directed to adjust such compensation to conform to the rates established for such grades under this Act.

(b) Section 3 (d) (viii) of the Act of November 26, 1940 (Public. Numbered 880, Seventy-sixth Congress), as amended by the Act of August 1, 1941 (Public. Numbered 200, Seventy-seventh Congress), is hereby further amended by deleting therefrom the words "and laborers".

(c) Upon the passage of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall allocate to the services and grades of the compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, the positions of laborers heretofore covered by the Act of May 29, 1928 (45 Stat. 955), as amended, in the same manner as other positions in the field service of the Treasury Department are allocated under section 2 of the Act of July 3, 1930 (46 Stat. 1005).

(d) Nothing contained in subsections (b) or (c) of this section shall be construed to decrease the existing compensation of any employee, but when his position shall become vacant it shall be filled in accordance with the regular compensation schedule applicable to such position.

SEC. 3. In adjusting initially the rates of pay of employees affected by the provisions of this Act, the rules prescribed by section 6 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, shall govern: *Provided*, That existing allocations of positions previously made by the Civil Service Commission in the custodial service shall be used for initial pay-adjustment purposes under this Act and shall remain in effect until changed by the Civil Service Commission under provisions of this Act: *Provided further*, That in the case of positions subject to the allocation jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission, and allocable to new grades six, seven, eight, nine, and ten of the professional and scientific service or new grades thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen of the clerical, administrative, and fiscal service, no such position shall be allocated to any of such new grades nor any incumbent paid any increased rate under this Act, unless and until the position concerned has been finally allocated to such grade by the

Civil Service Commission in accordance with the provisions of this Act: *And provided further*, That nothing contained in this Act shall operate to decrease the pay of any present employee.

SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this Act into effect.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect

Approved, August 1, 1942.

